THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS] PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST

The Rebel Batteries on the Tennessee River.

FORREST DEFEATED.

He Loses Arms, Ammunition, Horses, and Baggage.

UNION REINFORCEMENTS AT PADUCAH.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CAIRO, November 1.—A party of forty-four Rebel prisoners, including a number of officers, arrived from below to-day, and were sent to Chicago.

The steamer captured and burned by the Rebels at Fort Herman, on the Tennessee river, on Saturday, was the *Mazeppa*, a new steamer on her first trip, with a large, owned by R. C. M. Lovell, of Cincinnati.

The steamer was valued at $40,000. Her cargo consisted of Government stores valued at $200,000, with considerable other freight. Most of the clothing and blankets were taken to East Herman before the boat was burned. The fire from our gunboats prevented the Rebels from removing all the forage and stores from the river bank. It was shelled by the gunboats for two hours, shelling no reply, when her ammunition becoming exhausted the gunboat withdrew, and sent a party ashore, and burned the forage left by the Rebels on the bank of the river.

The Rebel force belonging to Forrest's command, estimated at 900 strong, had taken possession of Fort Harrison the night previous. They masked their battery of three guns, 12 and 18 pounders, on the bank, completely commanding the river in each direction. The officers and crew of the *Mazeppa* escaped to Pine Bluff, except Captain Petty.

The steamer *Ann* coming down the river four hours after the capture of the *Mazeppa*, was fired on by a masked battery, three miles above Port Herman; but passed with slight damage. On passing the fort, she was again fired upon with shot and shell, completely riddling her upper works, and several shells penetrated her hull; but she passed out of range, and was taken in tow by the gunboat.

Squads of Forrest's men, who passed through Dresden, state that in the engagement which occurred last week, between a portion of Forrest's force and Colonel Hale, Forrest was routed with the loss of arms, ammunition, baggage, and many horses. The locality of the fight was not stated.

Buford, Chalmers, and Lyon had a consultation at Paris, Tennessee, on Friday last.

All of Forrest's men who are furloughed or straggling through the country are ordered to rendezvous at Jackson, Tennessee.

The steamers *Odier* and *Vaughan*, reported captured in the Tennessee river, have arrived in safety at Paducah.

Strong reinforcements of mounted infantry have arrived at Paducah, which it is believed has changed Forrest's plan of operations. It is now thought that Johnsonville will be the point of attack.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, November 1.—The New Albany (Ind.) afternoon *Ledger* says, a Rebel battery is reported on the Mississippi at Brandywine Point, above Island No. 37. The steamers *Champion* and *Platte Valley* were attacked while going up, and two persons were killed. Our gunboats are now stationed at the bend, and further trouble need not be apprehended.

The Henderson (Ky.) *News* says the great bulk of the drafted men in Kentucky are going into the Confederate service.

It is reported that the Rebel General Lyon has headquarters at Paris, Tennessee, with 7000 men and 8 pieces of artillery.

R. A. Alexander's celebrated horse "Asteror," valued at $5000, was recaptured at Bloomfield, Kentucky, yesterday.

Rumor says that Hood, with 30,000 men, crossed the Tennessee, going northward, to-day. The particulars and locality are not stated, nor attainable at present.

The railroad and telegraph from Louisville to Atlanta is in good order.

ALL RIGHT ALONG SHERMAN'S WHOLE LINE.

LOUISVILLE, November 2.—Reliable despatches received at an early hour this morning indicate that everything was "all right" along the whole line of Sherman's army.

OUR NORTHERN FRONTIER

ANOTHER REBEL RAID.

Attempt to Surprise the Battery at Castine, Maine.

THE REBELS REPULSED.

BOSTON, November 2.—A despatch from Augusta, Maine, states that an attempt was made on Monday night to surprise the water battery at Castine by a raiding party from the land side. The sentinel was fired upon, but the garrison rallied and drove the attacking party off. They escaped by boats, after exchanging a number of shots. One of the raiders is supposed to have been wounded. None of the garrison were hurt, but the bullets came very near some of them. Castine is defended by two new earthworks, mounting five guns each.

Expedition to the Rappahannock.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The steamer *Don*, flagship of the Potomac Flotilla, has returned from an expedition up the Rappahannock, and is now at the Navy Yard. Within a short time past guerillas have made their appearance at the mouth of the river and fired into one or more of our transports, and the object of this expedition was to commence retaliatory measures. A force was landed near the Wycomico, and several houses occupied by Rebel sympathizers, who are known to have harbored guerillas, were destroyed.

Afterwards the flagship steamed up the Rappahannock as far as Sanders' wharf, and brought off Mrs. Garnet and family. She is the widow of the late Congressman Garnet, of Virginia, a niece by marriage of ex-Senator R. M. T. Hunter, and a daughter of Mr. Stevens, the well-known millionaire of New York city. Being a loyal woman, she has been anxious for a long time to come North, but has been prevented from doing so by the Rebel authorities. Taking advantage, however, of the proximity of our vessels, she escaped from her Southern detainers, and is now with her friends in the North.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

STEAMSHIP "PERSIA" AT NEW YORK.

Continued Commercial Depression.

NEW YORK, November 2.—The steamer *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 22d, and Queenstown on the 20th, arrived at this port this morning. The steamer *Virginia* arrived out on the 21st. The news by the *Persia* is unimportant. The commercial depression is unabated, both in London and Liverpool to-day, but the funds are firmer.

Mr. Bunch, ex-British Consul at Charleston, is gazetted Consul in Cuba.

The *Morning Herald* ridicules the Secretary's eulogies of the American prize courts, and reiterates its insinuations against those courts, and the sapiteness of the British Government in the matter.

A Madrid telegram says that the Bank of Spain has concluded a loan of 22,000,000 reals with Salamanca.

The Spanish Ministry is busily occupied with the Peruvian question.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, October 22, Evening.—Sales of Cotton to-day 5000 bales; the market is quiet and unchanged, with a rather better demand, at low prices; sales to speculators and exporters 3000 bales.

Breadstuffs inactive. Provisions quiet. Lard firm. Tallow firmer.

Illinois Central shares quiet at 50@54 per cent. discount; Erie Railroad 69@71.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

The Affair on Sunday Night.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 1.—The surprise and capture of a post of our picket line on Sunday night occurred in front of Fort Davis, and the men taken belonged to the 69th and 111th New York. They were for the greater part new men, and somewhat ignorant of their duties, and hence were not so watchful as the older troops who have been on duty at this part of the line.

It seems the Rebels did not carry off a single musket belonging to our soldiers, as they were all found and brought in by General Pierce's brigade, which went out to re-establish the line.

This is the same place where our men some time ago played the Rebels a similar trick, and the utmost vigilance has ever since been exercised on both sides to prevent a repetition of the occurrence; but when the last move commenced, every man in the ranks left behind had to take his turn on picket, and some of these men, it is said, had never loaded a gun.

The only way to account for this is, that their force was too small to carry so many extra arms, and that they did not have time to return for them.

Although the firing was kept up by both sides on the line here, no casualties are reported. Last night it was kept up during most of the night, but the line remains the same as it was previous to the affair.

All is quiet this morning. We are having Indian summer here. The mornings and evenings are cold enough to render fires very agreeable, while the days are just warm enough to make out-door life the most pleasant imaginable.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

Great Strategic Value of our Last Advance.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS ON THE LEFT.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WARREN STATION, Va., October 30.—The new angle of a mile and a half west and a mile and a half southwest acquired on our left by the recent strategic demonstration is being strongly fortified, and I understand that the Army Line railroad is to be immediately pushed out to the left, two or three miles beyond its present terminus.

The way this important extension of our fortified line came to be so easily and cheaply made, was by the enemy's weakening their lines of battle at this point to intercept what they took to be a flank movement around their extreme right. While they were massing against the 2d and 5th Corps on our extreme left, the 9th Corps moved in at this point and took a line of their works, which were reversed, or "refused" as the officers call it, and now forms our new left angle.

Probably not during the war has so important an extension of a fortified line been made with so little fighting. It is true that there was considerable marching and counter marching in the operation, but that was a mere frolic for the boys who had been so long confined in camp, and they made a frolic of it, going and coming, notwithstanding they got a good drenching by the rain on Thursday night. This, like every other movement recently, on either side, has demonstrated the growing weakness of the Rebel army. In wisely striving to defend themselves at a distance, they have allowed us one fatal and irreparable approach to be made near a vital point. Their consternation along the entire line, on Thursday, is represented by deserters and our own escaped prisoners as unprecedented on any former occasion.

In the late movements after the attack on our right had been repulsed, the enemy made vigorous assault on our left, in front of General Gregg. This second assault was a strong one, but not as severe and vigorous as the first. General Gregg's Cavalry met the enemy in splendid style, fought with gallantry, and checked enthusiastically when the enemy fell back. The last assault was successfully repulsed at dark.

General Hancock displayed his usual sagacity and judgment the moment the attack was made by the Rebel General Hill on his command. During the progress of the action he inspired his men with that confidence which few commanders can inspire, and which none but those who have seen Hancock on the field can possibly appreciate.

General Hancock and staff, as well as other Generals and commanding officers, were exposed not only to a severe artillery, but also to a sharp musketry fire during the principal portion of the action; but strange to say, none of our general officers were hit, although several of their staff officers were wounded.

Latest Southern News

EXPECTED ATTACK UPON WILMINGTON.

Jeff. Davis Promises an Armistice if the North Respectfully Sues for it.

FIGHT AT MILTON, FLORIDA.

From the Charleston Mercury.

President Davis, who has been opposed to making any concessions whatever to the enemy, has been finally prevailed upon to grant an armistice to the North, provided it is solicited in a respectful manner. This proposed armistice, if granted, raises the blockade by land and sea, which will enable our people to lay in a large amount of supplies.

The deserters from our service will then be glad to return in order to receive their pay and an honorable discharge, which will give us an additional force of two hundred thousand veterans. Then if hostilities are resumed the South is sure of success. Therefore we lose nothing by granting this experiment to the Yankees, who have openly confessed that they are whipped by proclaiming the war on their part a failure.

From the Wilmington Journal, October 22.

What has been so long threatened and so much talked about seems to have come at last. The long-deferred attack on Wilmington would appear to be at hand. We have good reason to believe, from information received, that an attack is imminent—may be looked for any day. The fleet is assembling both at Fortress Monroe and Beaufort Harbor, N. C.

Such information is regarded as authentic by our military authorities, and they are extremely anxious and, indeed, positively desire that all non-combatants, and especially women and children, should be removed before an attack actually does take place. This is desired for their own sakes, and for the further reason that their presence would necessarily have the effect of embarrassing the defense. It is expected that all the men who remain will bear their full part in defending their homes and in repelling the invaders of our soil.

Those who do not make up their minds to do what they can in defense of their homes are expected to leave, as we presume little sympathy or favor will be shown any portion of the male population who remain here, and who do not array themselves in defense of the place. Those properly classed as non-combatants, who intend to remove in case of an attack, had better do so before the pressure of an actual attack is felt, as then the difficulty of removal may, and probably will be, insurmountable.

From the Charleston Courier, October 31.

The firing since our last has been principally directed at Fort Sumter and Sullivan's Island. Battery Gregg and the Swamp Angel fired ninety-six shots at the fort, and seventy-nine at Sullivan's and Jones' Islands, Thursday night and Friday. Two shots were fired at the city.

The sentinels guarding the "pen" on Morris Island were relieved yesterday, and a large body of men, supposed to be the Confederate prisoners, marched to the lower end of the island.

Later in the day a transport with troops on board, believed to be prisoners, left Lighthouse Inlet and sailed South.

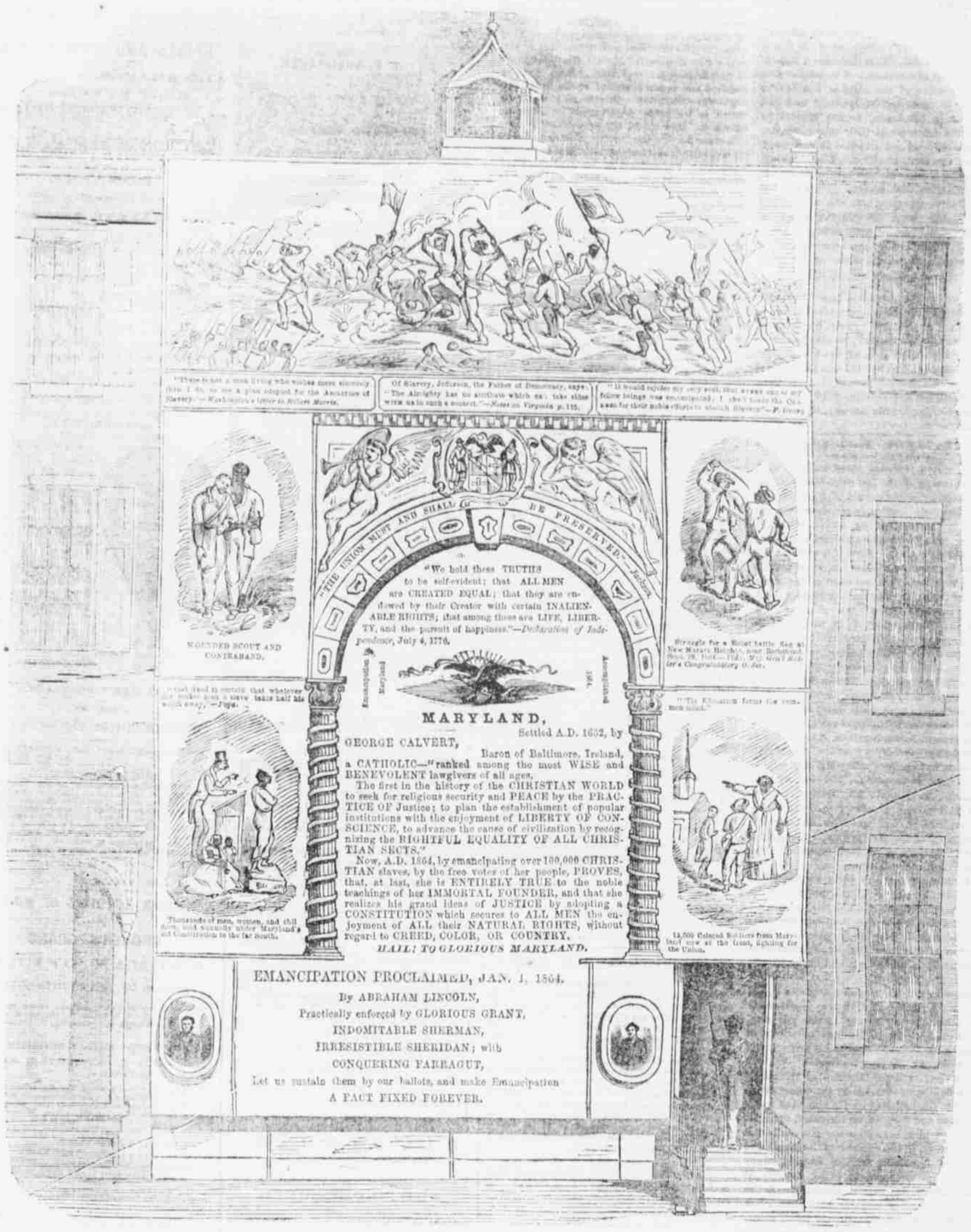
No change in the fleet is reported.

From the Mobile Register.

On Tuesday last, the 18th instant, Captain Amos, with his command, fought the Yankees four hours, driving them to their gunboat, with a loss of between thirty and forty killed and wounded.

The party consisted of five hundred infantry that had landed that morning six miles below Milton. Captain Amos' loss was three wounded. What his force was we have not definitely learned, but it was sufficient to whip five hundred Yankees.

CELEBRATION OF EMANCIPATION.


"We hold these TRUTHS to be self-evident; that ALL MEN are CREATED EQUAL; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain INALIENABLE RIGHTS; that among these are LIFE, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness."—Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.
MARYLAND,
Settled A.D. 1632, by
GEORGE CALVERT,
Baron of Baltimore, Ireland,
a CATHOLIC—"ranked among the most WISE and BENEVOLENT lawgivers of all ages.
The first in the history of the CHRISTIAN WORLD to seek for religious security and PEACE by the PRACTICE OF Justice; to plan the establishment of popular institutions with the enjoyment of LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE, to advance the cause of civilization by recognizing the RIGHTFUL EQUALITY OF ALL CHRISTIAN SECTS."
Now, A.D. 1864, by emancipating over 100,000 CHRISTIAN slaves, by the free votes of her people, PROVES, that, at last, she is ENTIRELY TRUE to the noble teachings of her IMMORTAL FOUNDER, and that she realizes his grand ideas of JUSTICE by adopting a CONSTITUTION which secures to ALL MEN the enjoyment of ALL their NATURAL RIGHTS, without regard to CREED, COLOR, OR COUNTRY.
HAIL! TO GLORIOUS MARYLAND.
EMANCIPATION PROCLAIMED, JAN. 1, 1864.
By ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Practically enforced by GLORIOUS GRANT,
INDOMITABLE SHERMAN,
IRRESISTIBLE SHERIDAN; with
CONQUERING FARRAGUT,
Let us sustain them by our ballots, and make Emancipation
A FACT FIXED FOREVER.

Transparencies Displayed in Front of the Supervisory Committee's Building, No. 1210 Chesnut Street, on November 1, 1864, in Honor of the Emancipation of the Slaves of Maryland.

A full description of the magnificent decorations of this building was published in THE TELEGRAPH of yesterday.

Last night a dense crowd assembled around the headquarters to see the gorgeous transparencies and listen to the music and speaking. The street was soon impassable, and the sidewalks were densely packed with our colored population.

Numerous fireworks illuminated the street, and added to the brilliancy of the scene. Able and patriotic addresses were delivered by Honorables JOHN HICKMAN, WILLIAM D. KELLEY, Major A. DEMING, of Maine, and THOMAS WEBSTER, Esq.

The whole affair passed off with great *eclat*, and happiness beamed on every countenance. The night will long be remembered by our citizens.

But the gentlemen who had the affair in hand have done other and more permanent service.

The Committee have assisted Colonel S. M. BOWMAN, Chief Mustering and Recruiting Officer for the State of Maryland, in raising over ten thousand colored soldiers in that State. They sent their agents, without expense to the Government, through all the slave districts with drums and fifes; held meetings in colored churches; and brought about the great change of feeling which has taken place in that State.

They established and supported a Free Military School for nearly a year, which graduated over five hundred officers, under the able charge of Colonel JOHN H. TAGGART, which has been continued under the title of the "United States Military School," with a moderate charge for tuition. They established Camp William Penn near the city, and have raised eight regiments in this State.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 2

—Chilian's Peninsular Campaign Condemned.

General Barnard publishes a letter in the *Chronicle* this morning, replying to the *National Intelligencer's* attack upon him. The letter is dated City Point, and is very severe. He insists that the McClellan Peninsular campaign was an utter failure through Stuart Hall's incompetency.

The Gold Excitement.

The gold flurry produces considerable excitement here. It is generally believed that Mr. Fessenden will be heard from shortly.

Guerillas Routed by Colored Troops.

A party of guerillas made an attack on Monday night on the colored company raised by Judge Underwood, of Alexandria, Virginia, at their station near Accotink, Va. Quite a spirited fight occurred, which resulted in the rout of the guerillas.

A Sympathizer's Sheet Suspended.

The Alexandria *Gazette* has been suspended, owing to Mr. Snowden, the proprietor, being among those of the Southern sympathizers detailed as a safeguard on the Orange and Alexandria railroad trains, against guerilla attacks.

THE RECENT STATE ELECTION.

HARRISBURG, November 2.—The official vote of forty-one counties has been received at the Secretary's office.

The following is the aggregate, including the soldiers' vote:—

Union	190,737
Democratic	176,698
Union majority	14,039

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 37. Noon, 46. One P. M., 464. Wind, North.

(*For additional City Intelligence see fourth page.*)

FATAL ACCIDENT.—This morning a lad named Bodel, who was run over yesterday at Mulberry street and Girard avenue, died from the effects of his injuries.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following sales were made to-day, at the Exchange, by James A. Freeman, Auctioneer:—

[illegible] shares of the Swede Iron Company, $6 a share.
[illegible] do do do $37 a share.
[illegible] do do do $37 a share.
[illegible] do do do $37 a share.
Two-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building, No. 1 North Sixth street, 17 feet 9 inches by 65 feet 3 inches; sold at the fourth Board, $2100.
Property, No. 31 Sixth street, with two houses on the rear thereof, 16 by 50 feet, clear, $2000.
Three-story brick dwelling and back store, No. 18 Shetland street, 14 feet 6 inches by [illegible] feet, clear, $2000.
Brick dwelling, three stories, and store, size 21x45, No. 1 Addison place, and lot of ground on Sixth street, Nicholas and Addison streets, 16 feet 6 inches by [illegible] feet, subject to ground rent of $[illegible] per annum, $2000.
Two-story brick dwelling, No. 240 Juniper street, 16 feet 6 inches by [illegible] feet, clear, $1800.
Three-story brick house, No. 1879 Wood street, with stable on Penn street, Fairmount ward, $2000.
Large country seat, N.E. corner of Pennsylvania avenue, Germantown, and Fairhill streets, 200 by 400 feet, clear, $7000.
Six dwellings and lot, N.E. corner of Thirteenth avenue and Fisher street, Moyamensing ward, 80 by 71 feet, $72 50 ground rent, $6750.

A GREAT NOVELTY—BALLOON ASCENSION.—This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the world-renowned aeronaut, T. S. C. Lowe, Esq., will commence a series of army balloon ascensions to a height of one thousand feet, from the enclosed grounds, corner of Fifteenth and Coates street. These ascensions will be continued day and evening during all calm and favorable weather. The well-known skill of Professor Lowe, who acted as aeronaut to the Army of the Potomac during the war on the Peninsula, and who has already taken up fifteen thousand persons in these typical ascensions, insures perfect safety. His advertisement will be found in another column.

RECRUITING.—We understand that recruiting will still progress, notwithstanding the fact that the quota of the city is full. A bill will be introduced in Councils to-morrow reducing the city bounty to about $400, and providing for the expenditure of that part of the appropriation for encouraging volunteering which remains unexpended. This amounts to over $600,000.

INSTALLATION.—The installation of the Rev. R. W. Henry, D. D., as pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, will take place this evening.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—L. A. Enswerth vs. Jermon & Jones. An action of ejectment. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Robert Buckman to the use of John H. Brantigan, Administrator of the Estate of Margaret Brantigan, deceased—An action of trover and conversion. Jury out.

Abraham B. Barcolet vs. Dale and Worrell. An action to recover for rent of steam power, and also for use of tools. Jury out.

Thomas Johnson vs. John Lancaster. An action to recover damages for a collision between two vehicles driven by plaintiff and defendant on T. & W. Chesterfield plank road, which, it is alleged, was caused by the carelessness of the defendant. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Thompson.—The morning session was occupied with the trial of Adolph Straub, indicted for maintaining a nuisance in the shape of two hogs, which he has in a pen at his residence, corner of Sheridan and Lithonia streets, up town. He is in the habit of feeding them with the cut offs of slaughtered animals and other offal, much to the misery of the residents of this immediate neighborhood. Verdict guilty.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.—The market for Breadstuffs and Produce generally is quiet to-day, in consequence of the erratic movements in Gold and Exchange.

Cotton is not a shade, and nominal at $1.25.

Clover seed is scarce and commands $10@10 50 $ bu. Timothy nothing doing. Small sales of Flaxseed at $2 65@2 75.

The Flour Market tends upwards. We advance our quotations 25c. a barrel. About 1000 barrels were disposed of at $10 a barrel for extra, and $12@12 50 for extra family, including 200 barrels Spring Garden Mills and William B. Thomas' extra on terms kept secret. The sales are mostly within this range. The receipts of Rye Flour are small, and it is firm at $9 25. In Corn Meal nothing doing. There is very little Wheat coming in, and holders have put up their figures. 7000 bush. Michigan amber sold at $2 55, and more is now asked. White may be quoted at $2 50@2 55. Small sales of Rye at $1 67@1 70 $ bush. Corn has advanced 2c. 3 bush., and 10,000 bush. sold at $1 70 for yellow, and $1 08@1 70 for mixed Western. Oats are steady, and 5000 bush. sold at 80c. $ bush.

Whisky moves slowly at $1 75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio bbls., and $1 78 for Drudge.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Lisbon, Brown, Southwest Pass, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Barque C. Rivers, Smith, Portsmouth, Tyler & Co.
Brig Zenaida, Johnson, Kingston, J. L. Bazley & Co.
Brig C. Stevens, Robinson, Port Royal, J. G. & S. Keppler
Schr Clara Eden, Gray, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

United States steamer Bermuda, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. W. Smith commanding, from West Gulf Squadron, with mails, 22 officers, and 155 sick and discharged seamen.

Barque E. A. Cochran, Beals, 14 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Barque Roanoke (Br.), Coakley, from Porto Cabello 16th ult., with cotton and specie to Isaac Hazlehurst & Son.

Brig Ocean Bride, Norton, 12 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Harris, Heyl & Co.

Brig Altavela, Reed, 12 days from Cardenas, with molasses to G. W. Bernadou & Bro.

Brig Marion, Rillman, 8 days from Port Royal, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Cora, Spence, 1 day from Brandywine, Del., with flour to E. M. Lee.

Steamer J. S. Rockwell, Edwards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., November 1.—Schr Julia E. Garnage, from Sagua for Philadelphia, went up the bay to-day; two barques went to sea yesterday. There are five schooners at the Breakwater. Wind NW.

Yours, &c., AARON MARSHALL.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, November 2.

The Stock Market continues active, but prices are unsettled. Government bonds are firmer and prices have advanced ½, with sales of 5-20s at 102, coupons off; and 6s of 1881 at 106¾; 7-30s are quoted at 105@107.

In Railroad shares there is less doing, with sales of Reading to notice at 68@68¼; fell off and sold at 67¾, which is a decline; 149 was bid for Camden and Amboy railroad; 70¾ for Pennsylvania; 46¾ for Little Schuylkill; 59¾ for Minehill; 29 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira preferred; 64 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 31 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 18 for Long Island.

Old City 6s are selling at 99½; and new do. at 102.

City Passenger Railroad shares are without change. 55 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 34 for Spruce and Pine; 60 for Chesnut and Walnut; 16 for Arch; 29 for Green and Coates; and 28 for Girard College. 70 was asked for Second and Third; 50 for Tenth and Eleventh; 25 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth.

Coal Oil shares are more active, and prices are better; Maple Shade is excited, and has advanced 5½, with sales at 26½@28; Egbert 33@33½, an advance of ½; Oil Creek at 5½; Dalzell at 9@9½, an advance of ¼; Noble and Delamater at 8; McClintock at 6½; Densmore at 8; and McElheny at 6, which is a decline.

Bank shares are firmly held, but there is little or nothing doing. 170 was bid for North America; 55 for Commercial; 60 for Northern Liberties; 29½ for Mechanics'; 90 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 55 for City; 38 for Consolidation; and 48½ for Union.

Canal shares are less active, and prices are rather lower, with sales of Susquehanna Canal at 15½; 34 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 10 for preferred; and 95 for Morris Canal common.

Gold has declined 17 per cent. since last evening, opening at 248½; fell off and sold at 238½ at 11 o'clock; 237 at 12; 235 at 1½; and 233½ at 1 P. M. The speculators have been circulating for several days past all kinds of rumors to put up the price of gold, to affect the Presidential election.

There is little or no demand for money, and the market continues easy. Loans on call are freely offered at 6 per cent. per annum. Prime paper is very scarce, and quoted at 7@8 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 2. Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third st.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh	Dalzell Oil	5¾	50 sh	Egbert Oil	33
200 sh	do	5	350 sh	do	33
100 sh	do	5	100 sh	do	33
100 sh	do	5	200 sh	do	33
200 sh	do	5	400 sh	do	33
100 sh	do	5	100 sh	do	33
100 sh	do	5	300 sh	do	33
100 sh	Reading R.	68	200 sh	do	4
100 sh	do	68	300 sh	do	4
100 sh	do	68	200 sh	do	35
100 sh	do	68	100 sh	do	35
100 sh	do	68	100 sh	do	35
100 sh	do	68	200 sh	Fulton Coal	10
100 sh	do	68	500 sh	Story F'n	2
200 sh	do	68	600 sh	Germania	1
100 sh	do	68	50 sh	Maple Shade	21
100 sh	do	68	200 sh	do	22
200 sh	do	68	100 sh	do	22

FIRST BOARD.

$170	U. S. 5-20s	102	500 sh	Read. R. R.	68
$150	do	102	500 sh	do	68
1000	do	102	100 sh	do	68
$2000	U. S. 6s, '81	106	400 sh	do	68
$4000	City 6s, new	102	400 sh	do	68
$2000	City 6s, new	102	400 sh	do	68
$1000	do	102	200 sh	do	68
$1000	Penn. R. 6s 1st m.	112	100 sh	do	68
$1000	Pa. R. 2d mtge	107	100 sh	do	68
100 sh	W. Chester R.	55	100 sh	do	68
100 sh	Egbert Oil	34	100 sh	do	68
100 sh	do	34	100 sh	Maple Shade	26
500 sh	do	33	400 sh	do	26
100 sh	do	33	100 sh	do	26
100 sh	do	33	100 sh	do	27
100 sh	Fulton Coal	10	100 sh	do	27
100 sh	Scott Creek	1	50 sh	do	28
10 sh	Noble & Del.	8	300 sh	McKinney	6
50 sh	do	8	300 sh	Susq. Canal	15
100 sh	McClintock	6	500 sh	do	15
100 sh	do	6	5	Penna R. R.	117
200 sh	Densmore	8	$1000	do	107
100 sh	do	8	500 sh	Elmira	32
100 sh	do	7¾	$1000	West Chester 7s	105

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.	248½	12 M.	237
11 A. M.	238½	1 P. M.	233¼

Market excited.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	230	232
American Silver, 4's and 5's	220	..
Dimes and Half Dimes	215	..
Spanish Quarters	210	..
Fenn. Currency	½ dis.	1-5 dis.
New York Exchange	1-10 "	par.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Fulton Coal	9	9	Franklin Oil	..	1¾
Big Mountain Coal	4¾	5	Howe's Eddy Oil	..	1¾
N. Y. & Sch. Coal	1¾	1¾	Irwin Oil	6¾	7¼
Green Mt. Coal	5¾	5¾	Pope Farm Oil	¾	¾
N. Carbondale	2	2	Densmore	8	8¼
New Creek	1	1¼	Dalzell Oil	9¾	9¾
Swoyer Lam Coal	¾	¾	McElheny	6	6
Clinton Coal	1	1¼	Roberts Oil	..	3
Buffet Coal	14½	16	Olmstead	2¾	2¾
Diamond Coal	..	50	Noble & Delamater	7¾	8
Swatara	..	11	Hibbard	1¾	1¾
American Kaolin	..	3	Story Farm	2·81	2·91
Penn Mining	12	20	Rhuner	1¾	1¾
Connecticut	..	..	Caroleum Centre	..	4
Keystone Zinc	2¾	3¾	Egbert	33	33
Excelsior Oil	1¾	1¾	Cape Island	1	1¾
Big Tank	2¾	3	Allegheny River	1¾	1¾
Oil Creek	5¾	5¾	Martin	6¾	7
Maple Shade Oil	20	20¾	Phila & Oil Creek	1¾	1¾
McClintock Oil	6	6	Bull Creek	1¾	1¾
Pennsylvania Pet.	1	1¼	Germania	1	1¼
Perry Oil	8¾	1¾	Corn Planter	6¾	6¾
Mineral Oil	2¾	3	Briggs	4	4
Keystone Oil	2¾	3	Rock Oil	3¾	4
Venango Oil	1¾	2	Tarr Farm	6¾	7
Dunn Petroleum	2¾	3	Globe	1¾	2
Beacon Oil	2	2	Sun Oil Co.	1¾	1¾
Seneca Oil	5¾	6	Upper Economy	1	1¼
Ocean Oil	1¾	1	Tarr Homestead	5	5¾

—The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:—

	For the week ending Oct. 29, 1864.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	20,250	748,980
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	11,220	441,603
Total tons	31,470	1,183,583
For the same period last year:—		
	For the week.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	26,511	693,549
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	21,742	573,990
Total tons	48,253	1,273,440

The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is abundant among stock houses at 66@7 per cent. In commercial paper no change. Prime bills at 8 per cent., and second grade at 9@12 are the rates. For Government securities the inquiry is good, and prices under the stimulus of speculation in gold and piney shares will soon reach a point where the Government can make a new appeal to the people for a loan with success. The clear approach of the meeting of Congress may keep Mr. Fessenden out of the market until he is able fully to present his financial policy, but that he will rely upon more thorough taxation and fewer loans may be deemed certain, judging from his conduct thus far. No other policy can sustain the Government successfully, or be more cordially supported by the people."

—The official statement of the public debt, for the month of October, shows the amount outstanding to be $2,017,009,315 75, or an increase since the last monthly statement of over $61,000,000. The debt bearing interest in coin is about $961,000,000; debt bearing interest in lawful money, $584,000,000; the debt on which interest has ceased, $537,000; and the debt bearing no interest, $471,532. The interest has increased to $56,646,000 in coin, and to $28,667,000 in lawful money, or $2,000,000 of the former, and $1,500,000 of the latter, the entire amount of interest being $85,313,666 63. The unpaid requisitions are $37,500,000, and the amount in the Treasury nearly $20,000,000.

The amount of six per cent. bonds exchanged for seven-thirties, under the acts of July and August, 1862, is nearly $126,600,000, an increase since the former monthly statement of $11,000,000. The amount of five-twenty six per cent. bonds, under the act of June, 1864, is $37,781,000. The seven-thirty three year notes, authorized by the act of July 17, 1864, have been reduced from $25,000,000 to $14,000,000. The amount of certificates of indebtedness has been increased $6,333,333. The two years five per cent. notes have been reduced $4,676,000 since the September statement, and the three years Treasury notes, under the act of June 30, 1864, have been increased nearly $21,000,000. The fractional currency has been reduced from $24,500,000 to $20,720,000.

—With reference to the foreign market for American securities, Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite reports as follows:—

"Although there has been no great activity in the London market for American securities during the past week, we have to record an improvement in United States five-twenty bonds of four dollars, and in such railroad bonds as bear interest payable in currency, an advance of from five to ten per cent. So little actual business, however, is recorded in the latter, that quotations are all but nominal. In railroad shares, Illinois Central shows an improvement of about two dollars, but Erie remains without alteration."

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we respectfully request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

LIBERTY VS. ANARCHY.

Many of our citizens appear to have imbibed the French idea, that liberty and anarchy are synonymous; that to be free implies to be unbridled; and that among the inalienable rights of man the right of perfect freedom from restraint has its place.

The Democratic party, a very large percentage of which are recently imported Irish, have acquired the idea which is prevalent abroad, that in America they can consult their own and no one else's inclination. They agree with the German, on being told that in this country we were obliged to see that the snow was removed from the pavements in a certain time, exclaimed:—"Do you call yourselves free!"

There is, however, a vital difference between true liberty and freedom from restraint—as much difference as between the bravery of conscious innocence and the impudence of crime—as between the true diamond and the glass prism.

To our Democratic citizens we would recommend an examination into this vital difference. Liberty does not consist in the right to break your opponent's transparancies because they don't agree with you, nor to stone them because they don't applaud you, nor yet to take their lives if they see fit to hiss your traitorous mottoes. Liberty does not include the right to give aid and comfort to your country's enemies through your newspapers, and expect that Government will not interfere. Pure liberty consists in the right to act in such a manner that, while you follow your own inclinations, you do not clash with the rights of your neighbor. Now if no single individual should be injured, how much more should you be restrained when you injure the whole community. Therefore when you give aid and comfort to your country's foes, how can you expect that those who have the land in charge will be willing to let you continue your injurious career merely because you cry "Liberty! liberty!"

The Peace party, which carries bricks and bears aloft the motto of "A free ballot or a free fight," cannot deceive the intelligent American people by a declaration of supposed abuses. They may procure the services of ignorant foreigners, but the native-born citizens and the intelligent immigrant from foreign lands will be satisfied with a rational freedom, and not crave a state of anarchy.

The party which commences a civil war North will perish in the conflict they have invoked. No cry of "Liberty," nor spread-eagle oratory, nor "Constitution! Constitution!" can save them.

The action of the Democratic party, with their riots and their incendiary mottoes, is criminal, and the cry of freedom will not justify their misdeeds. The crime of murder lies at their door; the sin of encouraging war is theirs; and all this beneath the pretense of right!

"O Liberty! what crimes in thy name have been committed!"

DO YOUR DUTY.—Again we call upon our citizens to send electoral tickets to the army. To-day is the last day on which they can be sent in time to reach the soldiers by election day. Send them at once to all you know, both relatives, friends, and acquaintances.

BINGHAM'S REVELATIONS.

The confession made by J. J. BINGHAM, the editor of the *Sentinel*, published at Indianapolis, Indiana, and the most prominent Democratic paper in the State, are perfectly appalling. He has long held high position in the party, and is a man of large ability as a writer and speaker. His influence with the Democracy of the State was extended, and for this reason the conspirators were anxious to enlist his talents and voice in the plot which had for its aim the overthrow of law, order, and liberty in the Northwest. Mr. BINGHAM joined the "Order of the Sons of Liberty" in October or November, 1863, and became a Grand Commander.

In his evidence before the Military Commission, last Friday, he confesses that he was unaware of the treasonable character of the Order until after his initiation. He acknowledges that its end was revolution; that the Northwest was to rise in opposition to the General Government; that the Rebels confined in all the camps throughout the Western States were to be liberated; and that Governor MORTON, of Indiana, *was to be put out of the way by assassination!*

BINGHAM deserves no credit for this confession. He is not entitled to the mercy granted the criminal who turns State's evidence. Since August, 1863, he knew fully what these "Sons of Liberty"—Sons of the Devil—were doing to plunge the West and the whole country into civil war, yet he never uttered a word, never notified the authorities of the awful peril which threatened the peace of the nation at home, and portended all the horrors and devastation of war at our own doors. It is late for him to say that he could not endorse the intent of these bloody-minded men. His excuse is more feeble than that of a child. He "thought the authorities knew of the conspiracy," and it was useless for him to tell them of its existence and designs. But the *real* reason for his culpable negligence is found in the remark that he thought a revelation of the whole matter would *injure the prospects for the success of the Democratic ticket in October.* Think of that, ye patriotic Democrats who *do* love your country, and who do feel that it must be saved from ruin! After such an admission, can you longer consent to permit such men to think for you, to advise you, and endeavor to persuade you that *they* are the true friends of your country? Here is a spectacle so shameful, so hideous, so infamous, as to astound the world, and cause the exclamation, Can this really be possible? But it is true nevertheless. Democratic papers for weeks have been denying the whole story. They have given the lie to testimony taken before the Military Commissions in the West developing the fact of a monstrous conspiracy existing, which had for its sole object revolution at our heartstones, and that for the purpose of aiding the Southern Rebellion. They have persistently charged that the Administration started the report to assist it in carrying the State elections; and they as vehemently insisted on it, that the Democratic party was the only pure, incorruptible, honest, and patriotic party in the land; and that to its guardianship the affairs of the nation should be entrusted, the welfare of the country consigned.

How now will the New York *World* and the Philadelphia *Age*, with their black head lines and their double-leaded editorials, get over this new phase in the developments made by Mr. BINGHAM? Doubtless by calling him "a traitor," or by ignoring him, or by attempting to prove that such a man as J. J. BINGHAM does not exist. It is their usual style of squirming out of a corner, and they know that the great portion of the class of people who read their columns are too ignorant to detect any of their falsehoods, or too bigoted to believe the truth when their misrepresentations are stripped and exposed to their eyes. But the thinking, intelligent, Union-loving, law-abiding Democrats will turn with disgust and horror from such leaders. They will not be duped into supporting men who care so little for the public weal. Revolution, rebellion, robbing the soldiers of their suffrages, assassination! These are the characteristics of the party claiming to be the savior of the country! Freemen, will you support it?

SOUTHERN PRINCIPLE.—The South announced that they were fighting for the formation of a Government "whose corner-stone was slavery." We recently received the telegraph of their official intention to free three hundred thousand slaves and arm them. They have thus removed the corner stone of their edifice; will not the building fall? The echo of our Northern hills answer, "The building falls."

THE SUICIDAL POLICY OF THE SLAVE POWER.

When any intelligent mind, looking back over the events of the last three years of our history, contemplates the act of the Southern people, or their leaders, in seceding from the Union, it cannot but be struck with the amazing judicial blindness which the conduct of the Rebels betrays. Even if it were admitted that the election of Mr. LINCOLN put in peril a single constitutional right of the slave States or their citizens, common-sense cannot possibly perceive the wisdom of the course which the South adopted to protect itself against an apprehended danger.

It is positively certain that in withdrawing from the Union, and commencing hostilities against the National Government, the Southern people threw away their best security against any interference with their institutions, even if such interference had been really meditated by the present Administration. Had the Senators and Representatives from the South held their seats in Congress after Mr. LINCOLN'S election and inauguration, and the unity of the nation been maintained the Executive never could have carried a solitary measure which had not the clear sanction of law, and the cordial approval of a majority of the whole people of the whole country, or their representatives in the Federal Legislature.

It is notorious that the party which elected Mr. LINCOLN comprised but a minority of the whole people of the United States at that time, and that before the Southern members foolishly retired from their places in both branches of Congress, the Republicans were in a minority in the Senate and in the House. And it is not improbable that but for the act of secession and the war that followed it, the relations of parties in Congress might have been substantially preserved until this day. In that case, what possible loss of power, of rights, or of security could the slave States have suffered? None whatever.

With the Executive Department restrained within legitimate bounds by the conservative checks of the judiciary on the one hand and a legislative counterpoise on the other, the Government would have gone on, peacefully and prosperously, in the exercise of its usual and appointed functions, without working injury to any of its members, or being capable of accomplishing any radical alterations in the social conditions of a single State, much less in the fundamental structure of the Government itself. The operation of the principle that the majority of the whole people shall rule, would have availed to keep the whole political machinery of the nation in harmonious and beneficent action.

This fact is admitted now even by the ablest and most zealous leaders of the Democratic party in the North. It is only a few evenings ago that Judge JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of this State, addressed the friends of MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON at the Continental Theatre, in Walnut street. In the course of his speech he is reported as using the following language, in allusion to the view the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, in which he held the high post of Attorney-General, took of the then but threatened action of the slave States. We quote from his speech as printed in the *Age*:—

"To the South we said the secession was no remedy for any evil, actual or apprehended; "that a divided North of the country was an unendura- "ble wrong to us; that they were bound to fight "out their battle against higher law inside of the "Union, with the voting ground of the Constitution in their favor. We held that secession "was a nullity, and the Federal Government "was as much bound to execute its laws after "secession as before; and that if any considera- "ble number of persons would oppose the law "by force, the military power was not only might- "lawfully, but most necessarily, to be used to put "down such opposition."

But the South seceded and rebelled in spite of reason and policy, to say nothing at all of duty and patriotism. And what has she taken by her action? Nothing but disaster, inflicted on herself, and also on the loyal people of the North, who would have done everything in their power, in due subordination to law, to secure to all the States their equal rights and guarantees under the National Government.

But this is not all that the South has incurred by its insane revolt. It not only destroyed the best protection for its own institutions, liberties, and interests by destroying that unity of the people of the whole country, as regards their political control in the administration of the National Government, but they provoked and made unavoidable a civil war for the defense of the Government against rebellion; and the consequence to the South has been that, in exercising the military power of the Republic to put down insurrection, it has been necessary, under the sanction of well-established principles of public law, to interfere with those very State rights and institutions which the Federal Government was intended to secure, and which nothing but the necessities of a civil war would either require or permit the national authority to disturb in the slightest degree.

In short, when the history of the Rebellion comes to be read by posterity, the crowning marvel will be that the friends of slavery in the South should have taken the very steps that were best suited to effect a summary extinguishment of that odious institution.

ANOTHER REASON.—The Democrats claim that the mal-administration of the subordinates of Government is a reason for removing the present Administration. If, after four years of practical experience in the routine of their duties, they know so little, what can we expect of green hands, unaccustomed to any of the duties of officials? The result will be an increase of ten-fold in errors of calculations, and all the mistakes will be deficiencies on the side of the nation.

THE MUTUAL SYSTEM.

The extortion that has been for so long a period practised by forestallers and speculators in almost every necessary of life, has suggested to a number of our most enterprising citizens the necessity of organizing for their own protection. One organization (the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company) is now in successful operation. More than six hundred names are appended to the list of this important enterprise. Others will doubtless follow in the other departments of domestic economy. How would the speculators in flour and sugar fare if organizations were extended to embrace these indispensable articles of daily consumption? Flour would no doubt be furnished at seven or eight dollars per barrel, and sugar in the same proportionate reduction. We sincerely hope, as this good work has been commenced and committed to such able hands, our citizens generally will be stimulated to similar exertions, so that all the necessaries of life may be furnished to consumers upon this natural principle. Our contemporary of the *Times* speaks thus of this enterprise:—

"COAL AT $7·50 PER TON.—The Consumers' "Mutual Coal Company is now supplying its "stockholders with coal at cost, which is "about $7·50 per ton. The President of the "Company is Mr. JAMES LYNN, President of "Select Council. The stock is $10 per share, and "every person taking the stock receives his coal "by paying the net cost, which ultimately will "be a good deal less than it is now. The reader "will do well to turn to our advertising columns, "which contain the prospectus of the company, and a list of the stockholders. Certificates as to the excellent quality of the "coal are presented over signatures well known "to everybody. This Company is formed at a "time when everybody needs its services. Its "mines, testing supplying all its stockholders, "will have a large surplus for sale at market "prices, and its dividends promise to be such "that by another year the stockholders will be "able to secure their coal on terms of most positive advantage. In these days, when incorporate aid is upon most of the schemes before "the public, it is a pleasure to know that our "citizens can resist the extortion of the coal "speculators by uniting with the Consumers' "Mutual Coal Company."

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NEW COPYRIGHT NOVEL "OSWALD CRAY."—In press by T. B. Peterson & Bros. It is pleasant to contemplate the works of such a genuine writer as Mrs. Wood—all hearty, and therefore irresistibly communicating the best of advice to those who most require counsel, and never wearying them by elaborate disquisitions on the evils and follies of humanity, but convincing them and effectually arousing their better nature without once inspiring them with disgust or goading them to indifference. Such a writer is Mrs. Wood, who appeals so powerfully to the heart. In all her writings there is a spirit of deep religious earnestness that irrepressibly excites one's sympathy and confidence, and impels you to accept her counsel as coming from a woman of experience, "at peace with all mankind," and inspired to write, not for the mere love of fame, but for the good of her fellow-creatures; and Mrs. Wood, in "Oswald Cray," her new book, will be found to possess the faculty of enchaining interest unsurpassed by any rivalry in the domain of contemporary fiction. Will be published on November 10th by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., who are Mrs. Wood's American publishers.

NEW PERIODICALS.—Mr. Kromer, Chesnut, above Fourth street, has favored us with a number of London periodicals, received by the last steamer; also a handsome supplement to the *London News*, for which he has our thanks.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION FRAUDS.

Sentence of Donahue and Perry.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—DONAHUE and PERRY, the agents in the recent election frauds, have been convicted by the Military Commission and sentenced to an imprisonment for life. The sentences have been approved and will be immediately carried into execution.

The Military Commission, of which Gen. DOUBLEDAY is President, it was announced, would take up the case of Col. SAMUEL NORTH, New York State Agent, who was arrested some days ago charged with fraud in regard to the votes of New York soldiers. The Court, however, adjourned until to-morrow, in order that a consultation might be had by the Military Commission with the Commissioners appointed by Governor SEYMOUR.

—The Messrs. Sprague, of Rhode Island, have in their stables two hundred horses, varying in price from $200 to $10,000. They have, besides, a string team of five mules valued at $2000.

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Subscription price $1·50 per share.

This Company own some of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run near the mouth of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about twenty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, the company have the balance of two-thirds. At Campbell's Run the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tank well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscriptions are now open at the Company's Office, Room No. 20 Merchants' Exchange

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.

From the "Parkersburg Daily Post" of September 3, 1864.

"GOV. STEVENS.—The Wheeling Intelligencer says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Burton Oil Company struck a rock on Horse Neck in their well, which will give the Company nearly one hundred barrels per day. Great excitement on the subject in that vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent.

Success.

BROUGHTON—ATWELL.—In this city, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Geo. A. Lathbornes, Mr. ALFRED BROUGHTON, of New York, to Miss MARY E. ATWELL, of this city. (New York papers please copy.)

CONWAY—ATWELL.—On the 25th September, by the Rev. Geo. A. Dagnorew, Mr. CHARLES CONWAY to Miss SARAH JANE ATWELL, both of this city.

Obituary.

CONNELL.—On November 1st, DAVID HENRY CONNELL, son of Henry and Elizabeth W. Connell, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

DUNN.—On the 29th inst., at City Point, Virginia, THOMAS F. DUNN, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Garrett Dunn, No. 1901 Mount Vernon street, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock, without further notice. Funeral services at Cathedral Chapel. Interment in Cathedral Cemetery.

FREEMAN.—On the 29th ult., on his way home with his regiment, from disease contracted in camp, CHARLES A. FREEMAN, eldest son of Charles D. and S. Augusta Freeman, in the 20th year of his age.

His friends to Company F, One-hundred-and-ninety-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, the friends of the family, members of the Good Will Guards and Grey Reserves are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 564 S. Tenth street, on Thursday, November 3d, 1864, at 9½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

JONES.—On the 31st ult., SAMUEL JONES, M. D.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, No. 521 Spruce street, on Thursday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TILMAN.—At Lebanon, Pa., on Saturday morning, October 29th, SUSANNA M., wife of Benjamin H. Tilman, and daughter of Ebenezer and Maria Austin, of Philadelphia.

MYERS.—On the 31st ult., Miss KATE MYERS, daughter of the late Philip Wollersberger, in her 20th year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her mother's residence, No. 803 Marshall street, on Thursday, 3d inst., at 10 o'clock. (Doylestown and Harrisburg papers please copy.)

MAXWELL.—October 31st, ANDREW MAXWELL, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, J. B. Sheppard, No. 209 Arch street, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

FIDGEON.—On the 1st inst., ANNA MARIA, wife of James Fidgeon, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 413 Cherry street, on Friday afternoon next, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. HARRYL

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

We notice in the Gallery of R. Scott, Jr., No. 814 Chesnut street, a rare collection of paintings, the productions of W. Schaus, and a number of fine and rare engravings. Some points in the Pavilion would appear to improvement. The subjects are pleasing, and treated with great artistic skill. As a whole, Mr. Scott's gallery is well worth a visit, as the numerous patrons of this city.

We have to notice a very beautiful painting by G. P. Tarrell, 2 s rubber "The Rose in the Woods." It is handled in a masterly manner; the composition, drawing, and general effect are remarkably good, and do credit to Mr. Tarrell, whose reputation as a successful artist is already made.

The paintings will be sold on Wednesday and Thursday next, at 7½ o'clock precisely.

☞ The Gallery now in the gallery is the finest offered this season.

Perry & Co., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.

PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.
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PERRY & CO., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.

Bargains in Clothing.

Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.

At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand,
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand,
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand,
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand.

No. 605 Chesnut street,
No. 605 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnut street.

Choice Old Government

JAVA COFFEE,
ROASTED FRESH
EVERY MORNING,
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth.

Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S | MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. | DECKER BROS

PIANOS. | MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. | PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL N. FAY & SONS, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 228 DOCK Street.

CHAS. E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.

Philadelphia, September 20, 1864.

CO PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 228 DOCK Street.

CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Securities or indebtedness, Quartermaster's Vouchers and Checks, and Governmental securities generally, bought and sold. 11-1 1m

SILVER Paper and loans on Collaterals negotiated. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WASHINGTON BUTCHER, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Provisions and Produce, has associated with him in his business his son HENRY CLAY BUTCHER. The style of the firm will be

WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
Nos. 143 and 148 N. FRONT Street,
Philadelphia, October 26, 1864. 10-27-1m*

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OIL STOCKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED

Has FOR SALE, and will pay particular attention to the purchase of all the desirable and regular dividend paying

PETROLEUM STOCKS,

Such as the NOBLE AND DELAMATER, DALZELL, MCELHENY, MCMILLENTOCKVILLE, of Philadelphia, and GERMANIA, HIGGATE, and KNICKERBOCKER, of New York.

JOHN PONDIR,

No. 32 PINE STREET, Room 6.

10-19-1m New York.

OIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—BOOKS ARE NOW open to secure subscriptions to SEVEN TRACTS OF OIL TERRITORY, in fee simple, subject to no royalty for use of mortgage, and eligible by deed, fronting on the Allegheny river and its tributaries, in Cornplanter, Hickory, Tionesta Tionesta, and Pine Grove townships, in Venango county. These properties are contiguous to, and are between properties of Dr. Farrar, the "President," the "Allegheny" and "Tionesta Oil and Lumber Company."

In this subscription are only ONE HUNDRED SHARES, at ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH, a number of which have been taken. If desired, two or more persons can join together and take a share. When the number of subscriptions are filled the subscribers can organize a stock Oil Company, elect their officers for managing concerns, &c.

For further information, address or apply to the undersigned, by whom subscriptions will be received.

Refer to DUNCAN M'MURTRIE & SON,
Office S. E. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

COAL AT $7·50 PER TON.—THE CONSUMERS' Mutual Coal Company, incorporated under the General Mining Law of the State of Pennsylvania, October 10th, 1864, for the purpose of supplying its members with coal at cost.

Capital stock $10,000, in shares of $10 each.

President—JAMES LYNN.
Treasurer—JOSIAH LICHTENBERGER, No. 120 MARKET Street.

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OFFICE, No. 25 S. SIXTH Street.

The Company is now receiving subscriptions to its stock at $10 per share, and supplies its members with the best quality of White Ash Broken Coal at $7·50 per ton.

Agent at Manayunk—Mr. JOHN ADAMS.
Agent in Germantown—SPENCER ROBERTS.

The Board of Directors, at the instance of many of the Stockholders, have arranged for an EXCURSION TO THE COLLIERY OF THE COMPANY, to take place on FRIDAY, November 4, instant.

A Special Train, with every provision for the privacy, comfort, and safety of the excursionists, will leave the Depot of the Reading Railroad Company, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and proceed direct to the colliery, allowing three hours for the ground; and will return to Philadelphia again by 6 o'clock P. M.

An excellent opportunity will thus be afforded to the Stockholders not only to see their own property, but to see a large first class coal mining operation in full working. A free lunch will be provided for all non-subscribers who may exercise philanthropic views.

Arrangements will be made to enable every one to descend into the mines who may desire to do so.

Single tickets for the Excursion will be $5 each; ticket for a lady and gentleman $8, to defray the cost of the fare. Abundant refreshments will be provided by the Company without charge.

As the number of tickets is limited, it would be well for those who desire to join in the Excursion to procure them early. Ladies can participate in the Excursion with entire propriety.

No such opportunity has ever before been offered to the citizens of Philadelphia to examine the great coal regions of Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

William S. Tarr,	C. M. Husband,
Edw'd A. Heaton,	W. B. Sperry,
William Griffiths,	George L. Morgan,
C. D. Talmage,	John E. Gillette,
D. B. Taylor,	Thomas W. Price,
John H. Wheeler,	E. P. Prentiss,
W. H. Ackley,	Henry A. Stiles.
George S. Miller,	

It is desired that those who intend to join in the Excursion should procure their tickets before Wednesday next. 11-1-4t

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

FINE CLOTHING,

LATEST

WOOD & CARY,

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LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

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"NEW CONTINENTAL HAT."

BONNETS

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AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND ASCENSION AND VOYAGE OF THE GREAT BALLOON, "WASHINGTON," THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, from the east end grounds of the CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, for the grand display of fireworks and balloon ascension.

Also, ROPE ASCENSION with the new Airship "QUAKER CITY," which will rise 1,000 feet from the Ground in the air at 7½ o'clock P. M., and in the end carry up the cross of the Ascension.

TICKETS for ROPE ASCENSION, FIVE DOLLARS.

ADMISSION TO THE GROUNDS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

GRAND BILLIARD MATCH

FOR THE

CHAMPIONSHIP OF PENNSYLVANIA.

I hereby accept Mr. Ryall's challenge of the 16th inst.

VICTOR ESTIENE.

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to play a match game of Billiards 1200 points up. Carroms, on a Union & Colender Carrom Table. Both shots departed, according to the rules of the Pennsylvania Billiard Congress, organized in Philadelphia, October, 1864, for the Championship of the State of Pennsylvania, and a purse of Two Hundred Dollars.

The game to be played at SANSOM STREET HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, December 20, 1864.

VICTOR ESTIENE.
R. T. RYALL.

Witness:
ISAAC TAYLOR. 10*

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GROVER'S GRAND

GERMAN OPERA.

SEASON OF TEN NIGHTS ONLY.

(Positively limited by engagements to the nights announced, and cannot be extended; nor can any further season or Grand Opera be given during the fall and winter in this city.)

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

SEASON SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS for sale now at GOULD'S MUSIC STORE.

The Director earnestly hopes that the lovers of Opera will assist in securing a large season sale, in view of the very great expense necessarily incurred in conducting an operatic enterprise of such magnificence. With this hope he places the price of subscription Seats at the following very moderate rates, and offers a scheme embracing

A SEAT FOR EACH NIGHT.

A SEAT FOR EVERY OTHER NIGHT,

(alternating from either the Nights or the second Opera), and

A SEAT FOR THE FIRST FIVE NIGHTS.

Season Secured Seat (Ten Operas).....$12 50
Alternate Nights Secured Seats (Five Operas).....6 25
First Five Operas.....6 25

Sale for Single Opera nights will not commence before THURSDAY, November 3, 1864. 10-31-3t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

A most decided triumph. The greatest play of the age, fairly teeming in intense excitement, deep interest, and startling effects, any drama heretofore produced.

Second week of the very successful engagement of Mr. MORLAND CHAMBERS, and his talented and beautiful daughter, Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN, who will appear THIS EVENING, in the new domestic drama, entitled WAITING FOR THE VERDICT; OR, THE DARK HEROINE IN THE WOODS!

Jonathan Bunsdale.....McKEAN BUCHANAN
Martha Goodsdale.....Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN

Assisted by the full strength of the Company.

Seats may be secured from 9 till 5 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
IRELAND AS IT WAS

Record Pat.....BARNEY WILLIAMS
Judy O'Trot.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
After which,
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
Lady, assuming six characters,
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
TO PARIS AND BACK AGAIN FOR FIVE POUNDS.
Invisible.....Stuart Robson

FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF BARNEY WILLIAMS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.

MONDAY EVENING, November 7, 1864,
Third Night of MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
And Third and Last Night of
EAST LYNNE.

To conclude with THE QUIET FAMILY.

EAST LYNNE.

To conclude with THE QUIET FAMILY.

In preparation, THE MONASTERY OF ST. JUST; Or, THE JEWESS OF TOLEDO.

Positively the last week of the REGULAR FAMILY MATINEE, which will be produced, for the second time, THE FORTY THIEVES.

FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF MRS D. P. BOWERS, in her great character of CAMILLE.

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Interest allowed on Deposits; Collections promptly made. 10-27-1m

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SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

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MRS. WOOD'S NEW COPYRIGHT NOVEL,
OSWALD CRAY!
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BY MRS. HENRY WOOD, author of "Squire Trevlyn's Heir," "Verner's Pride," "The Castle's Heir," or "Lord Oakburn's Daughters," "The Earl's Heir," "The Mystery," "The Last Day's Note," "The Unready Match," "Lady Adelaide's Oath," "Orville College," "Parkwater," "Roland Yorke," "Mildred Arkell," "A Married Coquette," "Elster Night at Oxford," "William Allair."

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There is a simplicity and directness about Mrs. Henry Wood's writings that command respect. It is the distinguishing characteristic of the productions of those writers that the story is told in a plain, natural manner, so that the interest in the narrative, not the "personal stamp," the narrative is, nevertheless, truthful.

We will publish this book two months previous to its publication in England, having received the manuscript and advance proof-sheets direct from Mrs. Wood, at an expense of over $1,000 in gold.

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OF PHILADELPHIA.

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SHARES TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS,

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The Company have purchased a tract of ground in the First Ward of the city, extending from Point House road to the river Delaware immediately to be connected by railroad with the extensive Depot, Grounds, and Docks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company), on account of which the Company have already paid

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

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Additional subscriptions are now required for Wharves, Docks, and other current improvements.

Persons forwarding subscriptions for stock, or instalments thereon, will please make their checks payable to the order of

FREDERICK F. RUBBELL, Esq., Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 327 WALNUT STREET.

T. S. EMERY,
11-2 5t PRESIDENT.

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WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN West Walnut or Locust, or Arch, or Chesnut street. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10-5

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

TO RENT.—THE SECOND FLOOR, No. 108 Front street, 200 feet deep. Also, store on Letitia street. Apply to JOHN B. LOVE, 10-29-6t No. 46 S. FRONT Street.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS, USE MARSHALL'S FINE TREE TAR DROPS. Excellent. Convenient for the pocket. Sold by the Druggists. 11-2 1m*

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MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, Such thing all recent improvements in carding, spinning, &c.; Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1-11 ALFRED JENKS & SON

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDERS NO. 13.

I. The Club will assemble THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, to proceed to Elkton, Maryland, to participate in the Lincoln and Johnson demonst

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE TRIUMPHS OF THE WAR AND THE PROGRESS OF VICTORY.

From the Times.

After every success of the Rebels, great or trivial—after every repulse of our arms at any point of the compass—during every temporary successe of active operations, the cry is sounded through the country that the war is a failure. At the present moment, this cry is very loud. The Rebel army of the southwest has moved from the point in which it was driven by General Sherman, and has struck northward for Tennessee—which outflanks, we are told, the magnificent conquests of the last three years in the Mississippi valley. The Rebel army of Virginia has just prevented Grant from seizing the Southside Railroad—which shows conclusively that Richmond can never be captured.

To one who reflects with any comprehension on the history and progress of this war, this style of reasoning is as healthy absurd as the spirit in which it is put forth is malignantly unpatriotic.

The London *Times* recently remarked, in speaking of the military position of the Southern Confederacy, that opposition to the Federals alone would compel the world to acknowledge that the Confederate position is impregnable—that both by sea and by land the Southern territory is formed for defence. In analyzing this generalization in connection with the Copperhead assertion that the war is a failure, we looked naturally at first for what constitutes the great defensive characteristics and positions of the South, to see what has been the result of our military operations against them.

The chief natural defensive military lines of the Southern Confederacy are three—the coast line, stretching from the eastern boundary of Virginia to the western limits of Texas; the great *mountain ranges* of the Alleghenies, bestriding our territory from Maryland to Alabama, from east to west, and constituting a barrier as but impassable; the *Mississippi river*, sweeping from Kentucky to the Mexican Gulf, and which, though in nature a free passage-way, was by art rendered almost impregnable.

The defenses of the Rebels on these three lines were immense. Along the coast they fortified every city, harbor, inlet, and commanding position—Norfolk, Roanoke Island, Newbern, Charleston, St. Augustine, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, etc. Along the mountain range, they fortified and established grand strongholds, from Leesburg, on the Potomac, to Lookout Mountain, on the Tennessee, including such points as Winchester, Cheat Mountain, Cumberland Gap, Chattanooga, etc. Along the line of the Mississippi, for one thousand miles, they raised their battlements, including those at Columbus, Island No. 10, Memphis, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and the mouth of the river.

Thus, by the coast line, by the great mountain backbone, and by the great central river, the Rebel Confederacy was everywhere tremendously fortified against our approach. It did, indeed, seem an almost hopeless task to operate with success against such gigantic natural and artificial defences as these; and it is not at all to be wondered at that foreign military observers, as well as the Rebels themselves, declared the South to be unconquerable. But already, as actual facts and a glance at the map will show, after a struggle that has lasted but three brief years, our glorious army and navy have actually conquered, and to-day firmly hold or command, nearly every part of each one of the three great defensive lines of the South of which we have spoken; or, in other words, have nearly accomplished the mighty work they patriotically undertook.

It is unnecessary to go into detail to show this, as the facts are familiar to every intelligent man. But cast your eye adown the mountain ranges, along the coast line, adown the Mississippi river, and recall the successive and glorious victories by means of which the Union flag has been triumphantly planted along the three great strategic lines of the Southern Confederacy—recall the long and terrible struggles for some of the commanding positions, the dashing successes gained at others, the great and fierce battles, the victories and the defeats, out of all of which complete success was at last achieved, and the greatness of our gains will be appreciated.

It is by comprehensive considerations and measurements like these that the extent and importance of the national progress must be viewed. It is easy to gobble about certain battles being indecisive, or special campaigns being failures; but on a large survey of the situation, on a comparison of things as they are with things as they have been, we see how great and how rapidly we are approaching the final victory.

The strength of the great Rebellion now lies in the two armies—one of which is besieged at Richmond, and the other of which is trying its fortunes in a desperate venture somewhere in the Southwest. Thus, our work now is very simple. We have but to overthrow these armies, and the great Rebellion is overcome.

OUR GENERALS AND ARMIES AND THE DEMOCRATIC PAPERS.

From the Herald.

No one who sees the Democratic papers can have failed to notice the tone of disparagement in which they habitually speak of the great leader of our armies, General Grant, or with what malign ingenuity they torture the news to make every movement look like disaster. Towards Sherman their candor is the same, and they never make any attempt to conceal the sneer with which they always accompany the name of the gallant Sheridan.

Though a Union victory may be demonstrated by such an overthrow of the enemy as puts an army out of existence, the Democratic journals cannot see it; but the least every successful result from any movement of our forces, and then indeed the Democratic journalists have eyes—then they can see wonderfully. Let but a company give way, or a frightened teamster hurry his wagon to the rear, and our army is "routed," while the loss of a cannon renders it certain that we have had a Waterloo defeat. If a Rebel army of twenty thousand men lose thirty cannon, that, of course, is a very small matter, as there are plenty of cannon in Richmond.

This is the way in which the Democratic papers have spoken for months past; but they have now suddenly launched out into even more crazy folly than this, as at their opposition to our armies and generals become greater and more intense in proportion as the condition of the Confederacy becomes more and more hopeless. In the *World* and the *News* of Monday were articles on Grant's campaign, on Sherman's campaign, and on Sheridan's operations in the valley. The *World* announces that Grant's campaign against Richmond is ended, and that it has ended, of course, in failure. The *World* is in a hurry. That Grant's campaign has ended is a thought certainly begotten of the *World's* wishes.

The *World* wishes, and Jeff. Davis wishes, that this campaign had ended. They would like very well to behold Grant in that way; but their wishes do not affect the matter. Let them see lay to their souls the darkening question that Grant is at last going to leave them alone. Let them not suppose that they may at last cease to tremble for their capital and their cause, and that they can finally sit down and say—"The great agony is over and we are safe yet." The great agony is not over. Grant does not end campaigns in that way. Fort Henry, Vicksburg, and Missionary Ridge can bear witness that Grant is not a general after the Democratic heart; he does not sit down at the very hour when sitting will protract the Rebellion and going ahead will terminate it.

The *World* also informs its readers that Sherman's campaign is a failure. His great advance from Chattanooga, and all those splendid operations at Resaca, Allatoona, Kenesaw Mountain, the passage of Chattahoochee, the great battles near Atlanta, and the capture of that city. All these were useless, says that immense military man, the editor of the *World*. And why is this grand campaign a failure? It is a failure because Hood can still make an ineffective attack on Sherman's communications. Because Hood can still be better on Sherman's line of supplies, Sherman's campaign is a failure.

It is also a failure because if Hood cannot slay in Atlanta, he can, say the Democratic organs, go somewhere else; and may be he can go into Tennessee, whispers the *News*. The military situation in the Southwest, as given by the Democratic journals, is about this:—Sherman's hundred thousand soldiers are lost on some little bypath in the Georgia or Alabama woods, and Hood's thirty thousand stragglers are spread out in such a magnificent way that they can at pleasure occupy every important point between Nashville and Mobile; and Sherman is such an ass and Hood such a genius, that matters will remain in that position until the United States recognizes the independence of the Southern Rebels.

But the most remarkable of the Democratic military articles is the account in the *News* of Sheridan's late battle in the valley. Some few days after that battle the *News* and other Rebel papers, in the attempt to find some comfort, said that it was not so bad for Early as they expected. Thereupon the Richmond *Enquirer* indignantly asked:—"What was expected that could have been worse than this shameful defeat?" But now the *News* goes further. It finds, indeed, that Early's "shameful defeat" was no defeat at all; that it was, in fact, the other way, and that Sheridan's splendid victory was a "great disaster." There, indeed, is Democratic logic.

It is singular that these three generals, to whom the Democratic journalists see three failures, are the ones who have achieved all the tangible and real military successes of this war. All those great blows that have prostrated the Rebellion to its present hopeless state have, in fact, had their inspiration directly from General Grant. The country remembers very well that while Generals McClellan, Burnside, Pope, Hooker, and Meade, in command of the Army of the Potomac, merely learned how to disaster, and only prevented the invasion of the North, Grant drove the Rebel forces from all the whole Western country, and destroyed every Western army that took the field against him.

He redeemed Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, and sent our armies to the very heart of Georgia. No result had been achieved in the East in all that time except the repulse of two attempts at invasion. On our own soil the men fought and won; but under no general had been able to hold a position in the State of Virginia. McClellan was driven from in front of Richmond; Pope was driven from wherever the enemy could find him; Hooker was driven from the Rapidan; and Meade would not budge at all when he could by any means avoid it. Grant took command of the Army of the Potomac, and for the first time Lee found that there was a man there whom he could not whip around at his pleasure.

For twenty-six months Lee has kept up the desperate attempt, and he has not yet driven Grant an inch; but Grant, on the contrary, has shut Lee up in his capital, and will finally shut Him up in the Libby prison. These great facts of Grant's success are what give the people confidence in his genius—and those same facts are what inspire the deep hatred that the Rebel and their sympathizers in this city feel for the hero. Every Rebel and every Rebel sympathizer hates and fears General Grant, and hence their attempts to undermine him with the people by the disparagements or pretended criticism in the Democratic journals.

HOW SHERIDAN'S MAIMED SOLDIERS VOTE.

At the Sheridan Field Hospital, near Winchester, although no vote has yet been taken, a few of the Pennsylvania "boys," among others, ventilate their political predilections as follows:—

William B. Bouch, 120th Pennsylvania Regiment, says:—"If one-legged soldiers are of any account, here are four of us from Pennsylvania in a row, who will vote for Mr. Lincoln if we have a chance. If they will give me an artificial leg, I'll go back and drive ammunition till it is well fought out."

Henry W. Power, 87th Pennsylvania (right arm off at the shoulder), says:—"Copperheads talk peace; why don't they come and help make it? We can have no peace without conquering it."

John M. Boneman, 61st Pennsylvania, who in six places, and has several suppurations:—"I did not vote for Abe before, but I'll do it now, though I must go on one leg and put in the ticket with two fingers."

Isaac Price, 15th Virginia Regiment, with both arms off, two pieces of flesh from out of his thigh and his face burned with powder, says:—"I become was not my manufacturer, but he is now. I want to go to the polls if I could, and drop my vote for him with my tears. I enlisted because I thought it my duty to do so; I declared it would be safe for my children if I did not betest me, and I recollect that I thought of saving them without a country to live in. I would rather lose my legs than that we should stop now."—*Cor. New York Post.*

A Business Men's Greeting.

Five hundred names were signed to the call for the McClellan meeting in Wall street yesterday afternoon, and it was announced that these signatures were those of "merchants and bankers." A careful analysis of the list and comparisons with the Directory of this year show some curious results. For instance:—out of the 500 names the Directory records 20 as those of brokers, 8 as lawyers, 5 as presidents and cashiers, 18 as liquor dealers, and 291 as merchants, mostly in the retail trade, and thus not representing the great mercantile interests of the city, while 124 out of these 500 names are not in the Directory at all. Thirty-three persons named in the call are neither merchants nor brokers, but pursue a variety of other avocations. Nor is this all; for of the 291 persons recorded in the Directory as "merchants," one resides in Brooklyn and two in New Jersey, having their places of business in this city, but their homes elsewhere; while 88 out of the 200 are either foreigners or connected with foreign houses.

Before the war, the Rebels predicted that grass would grow in the streets of New York. It has not come to that yet; but if the meeting of yesterday be a specimen of our merchants, we are sorry to see that so many of them are out at the elbows.—*New York Post last evening.*

Trial of Franz Muller.

The most differing and contradicting reports are making the round of the daily papers regarding the time when the trial of Franz Muller will take place. The principal delay in determining whether an adjournment of the trial should be applied for has arisen from the procuring of evidence for the defense. This has now been completed.

Muller, during his confinement in Newgate, has conducted himself with the same air of coolness and indifference to his position that has characterized him from the very moment of his apprehension. He spends his time in reading, and upon several occasions, when questioned, he has asserted his innocence of the crime with which he is charged, admitting at the same time that it was "strange he should become possessed of Mr. Briggs' property." He positively denies that the hat in question ever belonged to him. He persists that, in repudiating the charge, he has told the truth and has coolly remarked:—"If telling the truth hangs me, I can't help it." At times during his incarceration at Newgate he has shown some signs of depression, and has occasionally been observed to shed tears.—*London Star, Oct. 19.*

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Bowers' edition of *Lost Lyonse* is entirely different from the version of the play already known to us, although written by Mr. Taylor, the author of the original dramatization. It is far superior as a drama, being comprehensible even to those (pocket people who have not read the novel.

Lost Lyonse is so connected with Miss Western that it needed this difference in the play to reconcile us to it. But Mrs. Bowers soon took possession of the public sympathies. Delicate and refined, yet full of deep feeling, roused to passion when the provocation requires it, Mrs. Bowers gave us "Lady Isabel" as a noble woman—a wife, noble-hearted creature, misled by the very depth of her feelings, and how, as on other occasions, we do not turn from this "Lady Isabel" with disgust, but thrill tears of tender pity for her repentance and her death.

This is simply because Mrs. Bowers' "Lady Isabel" is the creation of an artist, whilst Miss Western's "Lady Isabel" is a monstrosity, both in nature and art. The play shows us the early love of "Isabel" for "Lyonse," and finely did Mrs. Bowers draw the distinction between the mere burst of indignation in the girl and the scornful anger of the wife at "Lyonse's" first rehearsal of his suit after her marriage.

Mrs. Bowers, with the good taste of an artist, does not make herself a grotesque caricature; neither does she use her muslin apron like Miss Western; neither does she sing despite of time or tune, leaving the everlasting "Remember Me" to the orchestra; but Mrs. Bowers brings tears to the eyes, and wrings the heart; her misery, so utter, so hopeless, so womanly, is far more likely to rouse remorse and fear in weak hearts ("Lady Isabel's" fault is a common one) than all the vulgar ravings of her former representatives. That *Lost Lyonse* has a moral.

Mrs. Chapman gave us a good even performance of "Miss Corny," though not a very humorous one. Miss Schenck was sufficiently good as "Barbara Hare," for the part (in this version) is insignificant. Mr. Mordaunt had all the requisites for "Sir Francis Levison;" all he wanted was a little more elegance and refinement. Mr. Flood had not force enough for "Mr. Carlyle." Little Katie Baker performed her part to perfection; her dying scene was entirely true to nature, and, of course, wonderfully aided the effect of the scene in which Mrs. Bowers was touchingly and deeply impressive.

We cannot refrain from noticing a charming arrangement of the celebrated "Sheep well, sweet angel," with the melody played most admirably by Birgfeld himself. We hope to hear it often.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Waiting for the Verdict* is going on prosperously at this theatre.

NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have of course crowded houses, and have been received with the usual rapturous enthusiasm.

DRY GOODS.

SOUTH STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

Now on hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of Fashionable Dress Goods, consisting of Poplins, Mohair, Empress Cloths, Reps, Alpacas, Mohairs, De Laines, Black Silks, &c. Also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Flannels, Shaking Cloths, &c., all of which we offer to purchasers at from 10 to 15 per cent. below the prices for which these goods are sold in more fashionable localities. We invite buyers to call, examine, and compare our Goods and Prices with those of other Stores.

F. F. QUINLAN,

11-1-1m No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

KEEP THE SECRET

FRENCH CHINTZES.

Also, Fast Colored American and British Prints, Furniture Chintzes, &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,

Have Departments for

WHITE GOODS,

LACES,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

HOSIERY,

AND GLOVES,

ALL OF THE FIRST GRADES.

EYRE & LANDELL

Find, by adhering to goods of the first quality, they command the very best class of trade.

EYRE & LANDELL

Always keep the first quality of

BLACK SILKS,

RICH BLUE SILKS,

BEST BROWN SILKS,

BEST WINE AND MODE SHADES OF SILKS,

THE RICHEST FANCY SILKS,

MOIRE ANTIQUE AND WATERED SILKS

That is Imported.

EYRE & LANDELL

Keep the Best

BLACK CLOTHS FOR GENTS' SUITS,

FULL LINE OF GOODS FOR BOYS. 10-2-lmwsm

HENRY PARKER,

Nos 51 and 53

S. E. Corner NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Two entrances at this Establishment,

WATER-PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS,
BEAVER " "
TRICOT " "
HEAVY RUBBED " "
FROSTED BEAVER " "
CHINCHILLA " "

ALL MADE UP INTO THE LATEST STYLE and of the very best material.

Call and see the stock before you purchase.

We shall take great pleasure in waiting on you.

11-2-thstu2m

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,

MERINOES,

ALPACAS,

WOOL DE LAINES &c.,

VERY CHEAP.

We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Medium-priced

DRESS GOODS,

A Job Lot of

AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,

Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

8. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,

9-23-3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

FALL STOCK.

An Elegant Assortment

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,

AND

MOURNING MILLINERY.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED.

M. & A. MYERS & CO.,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense Stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and Importation, Silk and Merino Scarfs, all styles of Silk and Chenille Head Dresses; Nets cheaper than elsewhere; Bugle Clasps and Eagle Buttons; Cloth Morocco and Silk Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Veils, Shawls and Scarf Borders, all widths; Fancy Black and Side Combs, with Felt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles, Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Made Rushings of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Nets of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Necktie, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LENNERBADER, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-8

MERINOES, POPLINS,

Reps, Epingalines, Clan Plaids,
Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS,

Repellant Cloths,
Gloves, Linens, and White Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS,

Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS AT the very lowest prices, can find them at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
10-4-tf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION

IN THE

PRICES

OF

DRY GOODS.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

MERINOES,
POPLINS and REPS,
EPINGLINES,
CLAN PLAIDS,
ALPACAS and MOHAIRS,
BLACK and FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS,
REPELLANTS, and CLOAKING CLOTHS,

AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer

RARE BARGAINS.

10-4-1m WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

WINTER HOSIERY

AT

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now in store a full assortment of the celebrated makes of

ENGLISH HOSIERY,

IN

BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

BRETTLES HOSE, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,

EXTRA HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

IN ALL SIZES, FOR GENTLEMEN.

10 7

RUN NO RISK!!! RUN NO RISK!!!

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts Which fail to suit perfectly.

FINE SHIRTS,
FINE SHIRTS.
CUT LENGTHWISE OF BOARD.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $2.50. Usual price $3.

Made of Wamsutta Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms. Only $2.50. Usual price $3.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMITH & JARDIS,
No. 1.26 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired

6-4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

CLOAKS, &c.

CLOAK DISPLAY.

Fine Exhibition in Cloak Room of Elegant Properly-Made Garments

FOR LADIES'

FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

Rich Velour Cloaks,
Handsome Beaver Cloaks,
Finest Frosted Beaver Cloaks,
Black Tricot and Ribbed Cloaks,
Fine Black Garments,
Water-Proof Cloaks,
Cloaks Made to Order,
Woolen Long Shawls.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Corner Ninth and Market Sts.

11-2-6t

THE NINTH STREET CLOAK STORE.

A Mammoth Stock of

LADIES' CLOAKINGS!

Tricots, Castors, Velours, and Frosted Beavers,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

The largest and cheapest store of

CLOAKS IN THE CITY.

BLACK SILK MANTILLA VELVETS at $7.50 and $8.00 per yard.

A splendid assortment of

DRESS GOODS

at reduced prices, at

McELROY'S,

11-2-2w No. 11 S. NINTH STREET.

CLOAKS!—CLOAKS!!

A handsome variety of

ELEGANT FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,

FRENCH CLOTH,

TRICOT BEAVERS,

FROSTED BEAVERS,

VELVET BEAVERS,

AT THE

EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM.

A. W. LYMAN,

No. 738 N. EIGHTH STREET.

N. B.—SHAWLS, SCARFS, WRAPPERS, and Balmoral SKIRTS always on hand. 11-1-1m

CLOAKS, CLOAKS!

J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET.

Opening daily—

FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
FRENCH TRICOT CLOAKS,
ESQUIMAUX CLOAKS,
WATER-PROOF CLOAKS,

At remarkably low prices. 10-31mwa-3t

TEMPLE

OF

FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

Lowest Prices in the city.

BOURNE,

ac9-fmw-3m No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh,

I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-6m

E. O. THOMPSON,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

N. E. Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting

GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS,

Making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial. 10 29-1m

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.

Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.

The public are invited to call and examine.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

ac7-wsm 2m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY.

E. T. MATHEWS & CO.,

Attorneys

For the Collection of Claims Against the United States, or any State Government, &c.,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

No. 308 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTIES.

Pension, Pounty, Prize Money, Back Pay, and similar Claims attended to. Special attention given to Claims for Loss of Horses.

Application by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted.

COMPLETE LIST, AT OUR OFFICE, OF ALL PRIZES PAYABLE. (11-1-1m

E. T. Mathews. C. G. Vanhorn.

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,

AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.

$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION

To the discharged Soldier who has been wounded in battle.

$100 BOUNTY

To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.

$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.

$25 PENSION A YEAR

To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.

PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,

Due the heirs of Seamen and Marines.

THREE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected

Address or apply to

GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,

10 26 1m DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,

No. 710 CHESNUT STREET,

Have the pleasure to announce that they are now prepared to furnish

A NEW STYLE OF GAS FIXTURE,

SUITABLE FOR

DWELLINGS, STORES, OFFICES, &c.,

WHICH CAN BE 10-15-1m

LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

"EXCELSIOR"

WEATHER STRIP,

An economical, efficient, and complete article for the exclusion of

COLD, WIND, RAIN, DUST, OR SNOW,

From the sides, tops, and bottoms of vestibule, front, and other doors, sash, and French windows.

MANUFACTURED, SOLD, AND APPLIED BY

CHARLES BURNHAM,

No. 119 S. TENTH STREET,

10-26-wfm4t PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'

NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FINANCIAL AGENT AND DEPOSITARY OF THE UNITED STATES,

Receives Subscriptions for the NEW THREE YEARS 7-30 100 TREASURY NOTES, which are convertible at maturity into six per cents.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

Also for the

TEN-FORTY BONDS,

Interest on both payable in Gold.

10-20-3mwfm W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

LOOKING-GLASS

AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,

No. 208 S. SIXTH STREET,

Gilt Oval Photograph Frames

and 3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock at

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ,

ap13-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

BANK NOTICES.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.

The Directors have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.

11-1-6t W. H. BROWN, Cashier.

THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of all taxes.

11-1-6t M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.

SOUTHWARK BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on demand.

Stockholders are requested to bring their certificates.

11-1-6t F. F. SMITH, Cashier.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' National Bank,

PHILADA, November 1, 1864.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes.

11-1-6t W. BUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA,

October 19, 1864.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to consider and decide whether this Bank shall become an Association for the business of Banking, under the laws of the United States; and whether it shall exercise the powers conferred by the Act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act enabling the banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for banking under the laws of the United States," approved 22d August, 1863; and to take any further action that may be necessary.

The meeting for Directors will be held at the same place on the same day, November 21, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders under the charter, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of November, at 12 o'clock M.

W. L. SCHEFFER, Cashier.

10-19 w8m mwfl

COMMONWEALTH BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11, 1864.

The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

10-21-mwf-10t

NOTICE.—AT A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of "The Bank of Penn Township," in the county of Philadelphia, held at the Banking House, in Gaskill street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, October 20, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were passed unanimously:—

Whereas, The Directors of the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, have applied to the undersigned authority of the United States to have the said Bank of the said Bank to make the certificate required by the laws of the United States to change and convert the said Bank into a National Association for carrying on the business of banking; therefore,

Resolved, That the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, shall become, and the same is hereby changed and converted into an association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and the name of the said association which shall be THE PENN NATIONAL BANK. And the Directors of the said Bank are hereby authorized to do and perform every act, matter, and thing necessary to be done to carry into full and complete effect the intention of this resolution. And the Cashier shall publish notice thereof for thirty days in the "North American and United States Gazette," a newspaper of the city of Philadelphia, and send like printed notice, by mail or otherwise, to each stockholder, agreeably to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved August 22, 1864.

JAMES ASH, Jr., Cashier.

10-24-30d

NOTICE.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D., 1864, that the Stockholders of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

W. BUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

10-21-30d

NOTICE.

BANK OF NORTHERN LIBERTIES,

PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D., 1864, that the Stockholders of the Bank of Northern Liberties have this day voted to become such an association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

10-21-6t

NOTICE.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D., 1864, that the Stockholders of the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

10-21-30d

NOTICE.

THE CITY BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D., 1864, that the Stockholders of the City Bank have this day voted to become such an association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

10-21-30d

NOTICE.

KENSINGTON BANK, IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D., 1864, that the Stockholders of the Kensington Bank in the county of Philadelphia, have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

C. T. YERKES, Cashier.

10-3

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—On and after TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, trains will leave from Walnut street Pier as follows:—

For Cape May and all places south of Millville at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

For Millville, Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate Places south of Glassboro at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

For Glassboro at 9 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, &c., at 8 A. M., 12 M., 3 and 6 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Cape May at 6 A. M. and 11:45 A. M.
" Millville at 8:10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
" Bridgeton at 7:15 A. M., 2 P. M., 5:10 P. M.
" Salem at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.
" Woodbury at 7:47, and 9:47 A. M., and 4:45 P. M., and 8:10 P. M. to Camden only.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY

Will attend to all the usual branches of Express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies to all parts of the country any article or limited to them. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

Philadelphia, November 1, 1864. [11-1]

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 226 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits Sales or Lots of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE.

Cash Sales, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Dwellings, and

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTERS'

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

We copy the following rhyme from the *Dispatch* of last Sunday. The author, General Small, seems to have abundant cause for his "lamentation." Indeed, the "steam whistle" seems to be a *general* complaint in his neighborhood. May he and it find the relief he seeks in *bells*:—

THE STEAM WHISTLE.

A LAMENTATION

Uttered in behalf of the suffering people who reside in the neighborhood of Fairmount, surrounded by a mortitude of explosive factories, mills, and iron works, and a perfect gridiron of Reading railroad tracks, and inscribed, in a spirit of prayerful remonstrance, to the proprietors and managers of the said riotous and dangerous devices, by their unhappy victim, WM. F. SMALL.

Blast the fellow!
Blast him as high as the blast e'er blew
That witch-like creature our childhood knew—
The down of the desert thistle
Blast him, until with the blast he shall bellow—
Whoever he is, for I don't know who
The wrech may be, or I'd make him rue.
In his own proper name and person, too,
His crime, when his wicked invention drew
The first design of that devilish hulk,
A horrible, howling steam whistle!

I live, you know,
In the great west end of the Quaker city,
Where houses, and gardens, and women are pretty,
And the air is as clear as a crystal;
And the tide of time to me would flow
Like the rise and fall of some pleasant ditty
That moves us to joy, or subdues us to pity,
If railroad projectors, in wickedness witty,
With souls, like their corpuses—grim, gruff, and gritty—
Had never called up that device from below,
A horrible, howling steam whistle!

But bored to death
With the fearful roar and the frightful screech
That make—and that's no figure of speech—
My hair rise up like bristle,
I can't draw a quiet or happy breath
For the dire, unearthly sounds that reach
My ears each moment I'd pray or preach,
Lecture or listen—to learn or teach;
And if it didn't imply a breach
Of morals, I'd d—— them, all and each,
"Who make or use"—as the patent law saith—
A horrible, howling steam whistle!

There's not an hour
In the day or night, but each trembling minute
Has a fearful sense of foreboding in it,
Of death by collision or missile
From the rushing whirl and destructive power
Of the pent-up forces of steam, that win it
The awe alike of lion and linnet,
As it shrieks to the world (for its sin, it
Must be smashed up, and in the dig it
Will only hear, as its doom shall lower,
A horrible, howling steam whistle!

From the wild roar,
The fierce shrill yell, and the hideous groan,
The croupy cough, and the dismal moan
Of this mechanical fizzle,
There must, I should think, be a thousand or more
Of demons let loose in these parts, who owe
A dozen each, of a differing tone—
From a piercing shriek to a dreary drone—
And whose employment and pleasure alone
Seems playing that dire, diabolical bore,
A horrible, howling steam whistle!

Is there no relief,
Good, public-spirited, dear *Dispatch*,
From a fate that is hanging o'er palace and thatch,
And is wasting the nerve and the gristle,
Bone, sinew, and muscle, with sighing and grief,
Of thousands, who scarcely a moment can catch
Of repose, for the noise of a boisterous batch
Of engines no devil's devices can match—
And which we implore you to send to "old Scratch,"
With the fellow who made—the sleep-murdering thief—
A horrible, howling steam whistle?

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE.—This morning a regular stated meeting of this Society was held at their rooms, on Walnut street, Craig Biddle, President, in the chair.

The Executive Committee reported that on the 19th of October the first fall sale of stock was held in this city, under the auspices of the Society. The amount of contributions was not so large as expected, although the animals exhibited were of a very choice character.

The idea so prevalent that choice stock would not bring a fair price when sold in this way, experience is proving to be delusive. In no instance, that the Committee is aware of, has the contributor of really choice stock been disappointed in the price received for it. The following were some of the prices obtained:—three pair golden, spangled sea-bright bantams, $10 50; three chickens (cock and two hens), $8 25; two South Down ewes, $52; two do. lambs, $66; one do. buck, $20; one boar, twelve weeks, $25; one do., eight weeks, $18; four pairs pigs, Chester county whites (five weeks), $66.

The committee appointed to secure a new room for the meetings of the Society reported that they had secured the second story of No. 702 Walnut street. The future meetings of the Society will be held at this place.

Mr. John Potter was elected a member of the Society.

No other business of importance was transacted.

POLITICAL.—At the Hall of the Union League, last evening, addresses were delivered by Hon. C. A. Phelps, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Henry R. Torbert, of Maryland. John Price Wetherill presided. The attendance was large.

A large meeting was held at the Continental Theatre, the Democratic headquarters. Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, delivered an address.

A large meeting was held at Beverly, New Jersey. Addresses were delivered by Hons. Horace Maynard, John C. Ten Eyck, and Wm. Ham A. Newell. The meeting was large and most enthusiastic.

The celebration last night at the rooms of the Supervisory Committee for enlisting colored troops passed off with great eclat. A number of speeches were delivered and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL GUARDS.—On the return home of the National Guards, on Monday, they brought with them the body of Charles A. Freeman, of Company A, who died at Altoona, on the road home. The deceased was apparently well the day before the regiment started for home from Chicago; but in the night he complained of being ill, and in the morning, when the men were preparing to start for Philadelphia, they found young Freeman on his bed, insensible. He revived at intervals, but not sufficiently to make himself understood. Colonel Neff decided to bring him home. At Altoona he died. The deceased was a son of Charles D. Freeman, Esq. He was twenty years of age.

THE INQUEST.—Yesterday afternoon Coroner Taylor held an inquest in the case of James Campbell, who was killed on Saturday night during the Democratic procession. Three witnesses were examined, but none of them could throw any light on the matter. One of them stated that he saw a policeman strike a blow, but whether Campbell was the man he struck he did not know. The case was adjourned over for a further hearing.

EXPECTED HOME.—The 122d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Colonel Wm. B. Thomas, left Gallipolis, Ohio, on Monday, and are expected to reach this city to-day or to-morrow. Colonel P. C. Ellmaker has been appointed to take charge of the escort. The Campaign Club and the Republican Invincibles are expected to join in the escort.

ARRIVAL OF REGIMENTS.—The 8th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, consisting of 870 men and 37 officers; the 42d Massachusetts Volunteers, consisting of 908 men; also, a small detachment of the Veteran Reserve Corps, with the 1st Maine Cavalry, arrived in our city yesterday, and were all well attended to at the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon.

CONSECRATION OF THE BURD ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The consecration of the Chapel of the Burd Orphan Asylum and the dedication of the Asylum will take place to-morrow morning at the new structure in West Philadelphia. The exercises will be highly interesting.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—At the Haddington Hospital, yesterday, two flags were presented and unfurled to the breeze. Several speeches were made and a fine collation served up.

CITY TAXES.—The receipts from taxes are very small. Last week only $29,486 25. On and after December four per cent. will be added to all unpaid bills.

RELIEF OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.—During the past two weeks the sum of $23,545 88 was paid out by the commission for the relief of the families of volunteers.

UNION MEETING AND FLAG RAISING IN WEST PHILADELPHIA.—Yesterday afternoon a large number of ladies and gentlemen from this city visited the Haddington Hospital, for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of a suit of flags to that Institution. At the hour appointed the soldiers attached to the hospital were drawn up in line in front of the building. The fine band belonging to the hospital discoursed some excellent music, after which Dr. Gross, the surgeon in charge, stepped forward to the stand, in company with Mr. Duxbury, for the purpose of performing the interesting ceremonies.

Mr. Duxbury, after a few remarks, presented the flag in behalf of the ladies interested in the hospital, and Dr. Gross received the same in behalf of the hospital. Their remarks were applauded by the soldiers. At the conclusion of the remarks of these gentlemen the beautiful flag was thrown to the breeze from the top of the flagstaff, 101 feet in height.

Another flag was then presented to the hospital by Miss Ida Hand. Addressing herself to Mr. Rhoades, who received it, she said —

Sir:—In behalf of a few friends who have kindly contributed for this purpose, we present this flag to the Haddington United States Hospital, in acknowledgment of the services of those gallant men who have suffered and sacrificed so much for our country's cause.

As the flag was raised to the place designated, the band struck up the "Star-spangled Banner."

After these interesting ceremonies the company partook of a collation, which was prepared expressly for the occasion.

During the afternoon Dr. Nordman presented a beautiful bouquet, which had been furnished by Mrs. Calhoun, who holds a prominent position in the hospital.

ARREST OF A SNEAK THIEF.—This morning, about 10 o'clock, an individual giving the name of Henry Bowers went into a jeweler store, at No. 113 N. Eighth street, under pretence of making a purchase. By some excuse or other he managed to send the boy who was in attendance upstairs. The rascal then broke open one of the show-cases, seized six chains valued at forty-eight dollars, and made off. An alarm was given, the thief was pursued, and, after a short and exciting chase, was captured. He threw his plunder into the gutter as he ran.

He was taken before Alderman Welding, where he was searched, and a lot of pawnbrokers' checks, which he had evidently stolen from some other establishment, was found in his possession. He was committed to prison. The accused hails from Baltimore, and was arrested about a week since upon the charge of stealing a watch. At that time there was not sufficient evidence against him, and he was discharged.

NEW BUILDINGS.—The number of permits issued for the erection of new buildings during the month of October was 145. Among the factories for which permits were taken out, there are extensive ones in the course of erection at Manayunk for paper making. There are to be nine buildings of different sizes, the longest 219 feet, and the widest 80 feet. One is to be a circular structure, 100 feet in diameter.

DECEASED.—To-morrow afternoon the funeral of Dr. Samuel Jones, one of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary, who died recently, will take place.

FIRE.—This morning a slight fire occurred at the coppersmith establishment of Mr. George Magee, in Branch street, above Third.

THE LAW SUIT.—

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL

"Congratulate me, Jones," cried White,
His visage beaming with delight,
"Congratulate me; I have gained
The lawsuit I so long maintained;
And my opponent, who has lost,
Must pay my claim and all the cost."
"I too," said Jones, "have gained a suit,
But without trouble or dispute;
And 'twould surprise you, should I tell
How lightly its expenses fell!
The costs, myself I gladly paid,
So reasonable they were made;
And really it would please my mind
To have more suits on the same kind."
Said White, "I cannot say the same,
For law is a precarious game;
And, for the small expense you mention,
'Tis quite beyond my comprehension.
But ere the question we dispute,
Tell me of what kind was your suit?"
Jones answered, "Pray excuse my sport.
Mine was no vexing case in court,
But a fine suit of *clothes* for Fall,
Which I have bought from Tower Hall!"

Select your clothing from our Ready-made stock, and thereby secure goods equal in *style, fit, material* and *workmanship*, to any made to order, at 25 to 50 per cent. lower prices. We have a full and complete assortment of the newest, choicest and most desirable styles of goods, *purchased at the lowest prices of the season, for cash exclusively*, and sold for *cash exclusively*, therefore, at the lowest prices possible. All can be fitted at once from our stock, without delay or trouble.

TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market street.
BENNETT & CO.

FALL CLOTHING AT CHAS. STOKES & CO.'S.—
Fall Clothing at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s.
Fall Clothing at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s.
"One Price."
"One Price."
"One Price."
Under the Continental Hotel.
Under the Continental Hotel.
Under the Continental Hotel.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Sons', Continental Hotel.

COOPER & CONARD have just opened a fine display of Cloaks for the ladies, new styles, beautiful patterns, and unique trimmings, at their large and central store, S. E. corner Ninth & Market streets.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.—This is the universal verdict given to the Florence Sewing Machine wherever introduced. The objections heretofore to other first-class Sewing Machines have been overcome by the Florence, and everybody is delighted with the beauty of its work as well as the simplicity and ease of its operations. It makes no less than four separate and distinct stitches, viz.: Lock-stitch, double lock, and double knot. Each stitch alike on both sides of the fabric. It also has the reversible feed motion, enabling the operator to fasten off the ends of seams or stay any part of a seam without stopping the machine, thereby saving much needless labor. Besides, it runs with remarkable ease and does not require attention in changing from one kind of work to another. The agent for the Company, at No. 630 Chestnut street, challenges competition with all others. Indeed, when such a comparison is made, the preference always follows, and not from the fact that they sometimes warrant to give entire satisfaction or money returned. No charge for instruction, whether you wish to purchase or not. Circulars and samples of work sent by mail on receipt of a stamp. Office, No. 630 Chestnut street.

LADIES' FURS.—An elegant assortment at Charles Oakford & Sons', Continental Hotel.

THE RAPID ADVANCE IN GOLD IS OMINOUS. All consumers of coal will necessarily sympathize with the poor, inasmuch as they will necessarily be obliged to pay higher prices for their coal. Those who intend to fill their supplies of winter coal will act wisely in doing so at once by forwarding their orders to W. W. Alter, No. 907 N. Ninth street. His Coal is the best and cheapest in Philadelphia.

PETROLEUM STORAGE COMPANY.—This enterprise commences itself to those interested in the shipping business of Philadelphia. The land in contiguous to that of the Delaware Railroad Company, and the facility of the enterprise to make it the best shipping point in the market. Every one interested in the oil trade should see that this improvement is made speedily, so that the trade may be kept in this channel. The office for subscriptions is No. 327 Walnut street.

WEST VIRGINIA PETROLEUM LANDS.—A few desirable oil tracts in West Virginia, including three leases on flowing springs, will be offered in the market in a few days.

Also, a choice property in Venango county, Pa.

Inquire of
No. 16 S. Fourth street.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—Latest style at Charles Oakford & Sons', Continental Hotel.

THE HOTTENTOTS.—The Hottentots at the Cape of Good Hope have long used Buchu for a variety of diseases: it was borrowed from them rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use.

It is given chiefly in gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, morbid irritation of the bladder and urethra, for female weakness and debility, for prolapsus and bearing down, or prolapsus uteri, diseases of the prostate gland, retention or incontinence of urine, and all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic, arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation.

Persons at every period of life, from infancy to old age, and in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in "Hunyadi's Extract Buchu," and when taken in early stages of the disease soon puts an end to it. It allays pain and inflammation, is free from all injurious properties, pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in its action. It is the author of hope to the physician, and was always so esteemed by the late eminent Dr. Physick.

The proprietor, with upwards of thirty thousand unsolicited certificates and hundreds of letters and orders of living witnesses of its curative properties, accumulated within three years, does not deem it the habit of recommend to their publication: he does not do this from the fact that its remedies rank as standard, they do not need to be propped up by certificates. The science of medicine, like the Democracy, should stand simple, pure, and scientific, having faith in its basis, *industries* for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital. A ready and conclusive test of their properties will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

These remedies are prepared by H. T. Helmold, a Druggist of sixteen years' experience, and we believe them to be reliable in fact, we have never known an article lacking merit to meet with a permanent success, and Mr. Helmold's success is certainly prima facie evidence. His Drug and Chemical Warehouse, in the city of New York, is not excelled, if equalled, by any in the country; and we would advise our readers, when visiting that city, to give him a call and judge for themselves.

PHOTOGRAPHS made at B. F. Reimer's new and splendid gallery, No. 624 Arch street, are unsurpassed in style and execution. Ivorytypes, cartes de visite, and life-size photographs in oil.

PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best Furs at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S "Metaphysical Discovery," kills the root of every disease. Price $5. No. 410 Arch street. See advertisement in another column.

FOURTH EDITION

ARRIVAL FROM CITY POINT.

SOLDIERS TO BE SENT TO DRY TORTUCAS.

The Body of Rebel General Ramseur Sent South.

THE LATE ELECTION FRAUDS.

The New York Commissioners "Back Down."

Special to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The sail steamer *Dictator* arrived here, this morning from City Point, but brings no news of importance from the Army of the Potomac.

The *Dictator* brought up about twenty-five enlisted men, who are under sentence of Court Martial for various offences. The majority of them are to be sent to Dry Tortugas. Quite a number of furloughed officers and men came up on the *Dictator*, who are going home to vote.

The body of the Rebel General Ramseur, who was killed in the Valley in the engagement of the 19th of October, and fell into our hands, was shipped from the Sixth street wharf yesterday, to City Point, on board of the mail boat *Webster, en route* to friends of the deceased in the South, by permission of General Grant.

The body was in charge of a Rebel Major and Sergeant specially paroled for the purpose.

The Military Commission will take up the case of Colonel Samuel North, charged with fraud upon the New York soldiers' vote, at eleven o'clock to-morrow. One of the prisoners has made an ample confession, criminating his fellows.

The New York State Commissioners, headed by Judge Parker, who assumed a blustering style in regard to the case, now draw it milder, and suggest that it would be advisable to postpone the case until after the election.

The authorities hold, however, that he should have a speedy trial, and if proved innocent be set at liberty, and if guilty, be punished.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

A SEVERE EARTHQUAKE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, November 2.—The steamer *Eagle* has arrived, with dates from Havana of the 29th October, Mexico October 15, and Vera Cruz October 23. The news is of little interest. The reported occupation of Matamoras by Mejia, and the adhesion of Corthas to the empire, are confirmed.

A severe earthquake occurred on the 3d, destroying the church and ecclesiastical court-room at Flaxacnlar, and damaging other buildings. Damages were also sustained at San Gicolas, Kaboga, and other places.

A water-spout fell on the city of Monte Alto, flooding the streets and surrounding country, and doing much damage.

The *Estafette* says that some forty persons have been arrested in the city of Mexico as conspirators.

It is reported that Diego Alvarez, of the State of Guerro, is about to submit to Maximilian, and also that Juarez has crossed the desert of San Carlos into Chihuahua.

THE NOTHERRN RAID.

Particulars of the Fight at Castine, Maine.

BELFAST, Me., November 2.—A despatch to the Mayor of this city from Castine gives the particulars of the attack on the battery at that town. On Monday, at midnight, a small party of men approached from the rear, and, when challenged, immediately fired upon the sentinel, who returned the fire. Sergeant Ramshell was shot at as he came out of his quarters, and four balls lodged within two feet of him.

The garrison was promptly mustered and pursued the raiders about half a mile, firing upon them and they replying, when they took to a boat and escaped. Their object, it is supposed, was to capture a United States cutter lying in the harbor. This city has been put into a state of defence by order from General Coey, and the home guards are in readiness for duty. The City Government has increased and armed the police.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 1.—The steamer *Heather Jonathon* has arrived from the Northern Coast with $140,000 in treasure from Oregon, and $31,000 from British Columbia.

The Oregon Legislature has authorized the issuing of $200,000 in State bonds, for bounties to help to recruit one thousand men for service on the borders of that State.

Indian Superintendent Houghton has concluded a treaty with the Klamath and Modoc Indians, of Southern and Middle Oregon, by which twenty-five square miles of land are ceded to the United States, in consideration of the usual annuities and a certain sum to be expended for teams and farming implements.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 2—Stocks lower. Cotton quiet and dull at 72c. Canadian flour declined 5c. Illinois Central and Michigan Southern, 5c. New York Central, 124½; Erie, 84½; Reading, 116½; Hudson River, 107½; Erie, 1s, 93; One Year Certificates, 95½; Treasury Seven-thirties, 106½; Five-twenty Coupons, 101½; do. registered, 100½; Gold opened at 2 per cent. premium, and at 2 o'clock the price was 2.

NEW YORK, November 2—Flour heavy; sales of 10,000 bbls.; a part of the State at $8 10@8 25 for shipping brands, and $8 30@8 50 for trade and family brands. Wheat declined 2@3c.; sales unimportant. Corn unsettled. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess at $31 50@32; prime mess nominal at $25@25 50. Lard quiet at 20@20½c. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, November 2—Flour buoyant; Howard Street superfine, $10 87½; Western extra, $11 25. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn mill; new white $1 65@1 70; new yellow, $1 62@1 65. Whisky dull at $1 70.

COAL AT $7·50 THE TON.—THE CONSUMERS' MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.—Incorporated under the general mining law of 1864. Office, No. 1206 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

President—JAMES LYND.
Treasurer—JOSIAH KISTERBOUR, No. 1231 MARKET street.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LYND, No. 34 S. Sixth street.
JOSIAH KISTERBOUR, No. 1231 Market street.
D. S. PAUL, No. 112 Walnut street.
P. C. CLAYTON, No. 105 N. Third street.
THOMAS E. GASKILL, No. 105 Chestnut street.

Office, No. 1206 Chestnut street.

The Company is still receiving subscriptions to the stock at $10 per share, and enabling its stockholders with the best quality of White Ash Schuylkill Coal at $7·50 per ton.

The following certificate, received from a leading merchant, shows the appreciation of the enterprise by the citizens of Philadelphia:—

No. 420 S. SIXTH STREET.—James Lynd, Esq.—Dear Sir:—The coal I received from the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company on my application, gives me entire satisfaction. It ignites readily, burns well, is free from slate, reports white ashes, and is not easily extinguished. The fire in our kitchen grate has not been out for eight or nine days.

Therefore, in answer to your question, I may say that my experience thus far as to the quality of the coal is altogether favorable, while I am equally well impressed with the enterprise and the advantages to each subscriber as an investment.

Very truly yours, WILSON JEWELL,
October 2, 1864. No. 420 S. Sixth street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq.: DEAR SIR:—Until I became a stockholder in your Company, I had always been in the habit of burning Lehigh coal. Since trying yours, I find it for household purposes quite equal to Lehigh, and a very superior article indeed. Yours, truly,

SAMUEL C. HENSZEY, No. 1020 Coates street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq., President of the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—My Dear Sir:—Until I became a stockholder in your Company, I had always been in the habit of burning Lehigh coal. Since trying yours, I find it for household purposes quite equal to Lehigh, and a very superior article indeed. Yours, truly, JOHN MCARTHUR, No. 1007 Locust street.

PHILADELPHIA, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq., President Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—Dear Sir:—I have given the coal a thorough trial, and find it a most excellent article. I am so much pleased with it that, if not for sale, I will take my subscription to one hundred shares. Respectfully,

ALLEN C. WILSON, No. 1826 Chestnut street.

OFFICE OF THE ASHTON STREET HALL, October 29, 1864.—James Lynd, President Consumers' Coal Company.—Dear Sir:—I received your coal on Thursday last, and in the entire satisfaction the coal gives me that I have received from your company. It makes a strong fire, and is free from slate and clinkers; and I can confidently recommend it to all households as the very article for domestic purposes; also to manufacturers for generating steam.

Yours, sincerely, CHAS. T. MATHIEN,
No. 60 Second street.

PHILADELPHIA, Tenth month, 29th, 1864.—Friend Lynd:—I have purchased one as a Stockholder in the Company it gives entire satisfaction. It is well prepared and burns nicely. I cannot say more. Yours, truly,

R. F. HALEY, Store S. Third street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have received your coal and am pleased to say it gives entire satisfaction. I have ordered more than I have received from your company, I regret that I am not a stockholder. Yours, truly, JOSIAH S. HUNT,
No. 20 S. Sixth street.

JAMES LYND, Esq., President Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—Dear Sir:—The coal supplied to me by your Company, I find to be entirely satisfactory in every respect, and especially so as I have never used Very respectfully yours, &c.,

J. H. WALTON, No. 253 Third street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq., President Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—Dear Sir:—It affords me great pleasure to announce to you my satisfaction with the coal received from your Company. I have used it for a somewhat extended term of time, and have not found it to vary in quality, as is sometimes the case with coals obtained from it when in other hands. Its ash is white, and also was declared to be its property when I purchased it. In short, I can say, unhesitatingly, that, on the contrary, so far as my experience goes, it is fully equal to any that I have ever used, or have ever enjoyed.

I am, very truly yours, WILLIAM [illegible]

Among our list of subscribers, most of whom are well known in this city, are the following named persons, who have received their coal, and to whom we refer:

Wm. Savery, [illegible]
T. Eakins, [illegible]
Curtis Cregar,
Wm. [illegible]
N. [illegible]
W. [illegible]
Chas. Griffith,
Hamilton Disston,
Robert S. Smith,
William Cavins,
Charles O'Neill,
Jesse H. Wheeler,
Dr. [illegible]
John C. Stoops,
Charles M. Kerrs,
Joseph Steinmetz,
J. H. Schumacher,
Wm. [illegible]
William B. Edes,
Egbert K. Schick,
J. de la Cuy,
C. [illegible],
Charles Peak,
William McGilly,
Robert R. Beatty,
Joseph Schaffer,
[illegible] H. Bonbright,
Robert Bethel,
E. A. Merrick,
S. M. Shoemaker,
Henry E. Wallace,
Samuel S. Caven,
Richard Ashhurst,
Francis A. Davis,
Robert B. Bailey,
John C. Shetzer,
A. D. Campbell,
L. B. O'Hara,
Otto Mansfield,
Jacob S. Smith,
Charles Henry,
John H. Fisher,
Charles Jewell,
Charles Thomas,
Rensa H. E. Miller,
William Shaffer,
George G. Barlow,
Wm. [illegible]
Geo. A. Frazier,
Charles J. Harris,
Robert B. Wood,
Lewis Cassidy,
A. B. Mason,
Robert Hare Powel,
Thompson & Boorse,
C. Hacker,
Hon. Jos. Allison,
William Harper,
William W. Keyser,
H. J. Gross,
Jacob Williamson,
Edward Brady,
W. H. Matthews,
George W. Townsend,
C. D. Shackelton,
Dr. Joseph T. Howard,
Wm. J. Phillips,
Wm. H. Ashby,
Edward Cline,
Edward Cuthbert,
J. P. Southworth,
George L. Miller,
E. J. Record,
Isaac Schlicter,
Owen J. Stockton,
Austin Bains,
James Whittington,
Chas. A. Blake,
C. Hutchinson,
J. Lasomus,
A. F. Hawes,
J. Frank,
M. E. Boisvart,
Albert Bowers,
Rene T. Cresson,
John Schuster & Son
Frederick Wilhelm,
David L. Thompson,
John Bliss,
John Fraser,
Henry F. Morrow,
Daniel Simmons,
A. A. Gilbert,
C. Rittenhouse,
Asa H. Alburger,
Robert Keys,
Isaac Tyndale,
Charles W. Frazier,
Alfred Whittington,
Joseph Megary,
Edwin Ellis,
Martin Dwyer,
Dr. Wm. M. Uller,
George F. Connelly,
John W. Leigh,
James Anderson,
Charles Anderson,
David H. Foster,
James Zimmerman,
C. M. Carpenter,
J. H. Pugh,
Abraham Stewart,
General Adam T. Small,
Thomas Massey,
Silas and Knox,
George Stokes,
David W. Sellers,
Henry B. Rohe,
George W. Hodgkinson,
William Farnum,
F. J. Lee,
Alfred Young,
D. F. Pugh,
J. M. Riley,
Henry A. B. Brown,
George Peterson,
Matthew Quigley,
Hugh McConnell,
William C. Baines,
William W. Smedley,
Samuel A. Miller,
William Bishop,
J. P. Wilkinson,
Robert Bethell,
C. H. Boone,
W. A. Rook,
C. D. Tamaqua,
Charles H. Mallory,
Frederick Zeiss,
F. Rieseler,
E. Potts,
John Erwin,
R. S. Jeffries,
M. Gillingham,
William G. Mohn,
Reese H. E. Miller,
Dr. T. G. Howard,
Gilbert Ramsey,
John Hood,
William Rice,
M. Homer,
A. Garrett,
James Reynolds,
William Mosley,
Matthew Miller, Jr.,
Madame Tracy,
Thomas P. Remington,
John J. Bonner,
Samuel H. Roberts,
Reynolds E. Obier,
H. Scott, Jr.,
R. D. Scott,
Richard Wood,
Philip Wilson,
David Williams,
W. A. Fenby,
David Horn,
George L. Kelly,
Samuel K. Ashton,
Conrad B. Andreas,
Wm. H. Fagan,
James Jenness,
Jos. R. Lyndall,
Michael Cunningham,
Daniel McNichol,
Mrs. M. A. Randall,
John Godson,
Wm. Perot,
Wm. D. Conrad,
C. M. Berry,
W. W. Walker,
T. D. Dilks,
Jesse Lewis,
Paul J. Ford,
Henry Hale,
John McArthur,
H. F. Baily,
Alfred Hunt,
Frederick E. Scoyer,
Lewis Kenall,
J. M. Stewart,
Charles Cornell,
Walter Brooke,
George Beash,
Tunis F. Conway,
William Erhardt,
Mary A. A. Smith,
William Andrews,
John Gilford,
James J. Allison,
William Taylor,
Thomas Wodman,
Rev. A. M. Jelly,
Elizabeth Johnson,
Henry Haines,
William G. Hamble,
Robert Jordan,
James G. Clark,
G. M. Husbands,
John B. Arkley,
Isaac K. Curl,
W. H. Bennett,
E. W. Binder,
A. W. Tompkins,
Francis Brehem,
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